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BUENOS AIRES TO BE SEAT OF NEXT ANTARCTIC TREATY MEETING

PY101603 Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 6 Oct 79 p 11 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires will be the seat of the 11th consultative meeting of the Antarctic Treaty which is to be held in 1981. This was announced by Angel Oliveri Lopez, head of the Argentine delegation to the 10th meeting, who is now in Washington participating in the discussions. During a telephone interview with the Voices of the Great Fatherland program which is broadcast over Radio Splendid.

He said that Argentina had offered to organize the 11th consultative meeting of the Antarctic Treaty's contracting parties, which will be held during May-June or September-October 1981 and which coincides with the 20th anniversary of the implementation of the treaty, signed in 1959.

He added that during the meeting the subjects of exploration and exploitation of mineral resources will surely be of great importance. He then noted the activities carried out by the 6 working groups within the framework of the 10th meeting that was held in Washington, adding that the debate on minerals was very interesting.

He also said: "I believe that we have begun a long process, a difficult process, but one in which the countries that are claiming sovereignty are doing so based on a strong position, and we observe that the only legal parameter that exists so that the Antarctic Treaty members can assume the responsibility of overseeing this region is precisely through the claims of sovereignty of some of its members." He also said that Argentina played a "very firm role" in those claims, and he also remarked that there is a need to "seek imaginative formulas, but they must take the sovereignty claims of certain countries in areas of the Antarctic fully into account." He reiterated that "a long process" has begun, and he revealed that suggestions have been made for a meeting to be held on the subject of minerals during the first 6 months of 1980.

Asked whether krill had become a "star" during the current meeting, he said that with respect to Argentina it is not this crustacean that is a concern "but a series of species such as hake, species of fish that are being intensively fished. This does not reject the possibility that some time in the future Argentina will turn to exploiting krill. What concerns us," he indicated, "is the preservation of other species. It is true that krill abounds in enormous quantities and that the current capability of the world's fleets can hardly affect the ecosystem by harvesting it. This, however, is not what is happening to other species."

He stressed that possibly in the very near future the exact date will become known of the definitive conference in which a convention will be signed regarding the preservation of the Antarctic's live marine resources. "This conference," he reported, "will take place during the first 3 months of next year in Canberra, Australia, probably at the end of February."

Regarding the telecommunications sector, he confirmed that the Marambio Air Force Base had been identified as "one of the essential points in the Antarctic with regard to the reception, collection and distribution of meteorological data."

NEW III CORPS COMMANDER DISCUSSES MILITARY 'PROCESS'

PY101643 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1503 GMT 8 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 8 Oct (NA)--Maj Gen Jose Antonio Vaquero, III Corps commander, asserted here today that Maj Gen Luciano Benjamin Menendez's rebellion "will not affect the process" because "the power base of the process is the armed forces" and he expressed his opposition to high-ranking officers voicing their political opinions, indicating that "the commander in chief is the army's only political spokesman."

Vaquero made these statements to the press after visiting V Corps headquarters, which had been under his command until he was transferred to Cordoba to take over command of III Corps due to Menendez's rebellion. After saying goodbye to local authorities and the troops of the local garrison, Vaquero asserted that he had been named to replace Menendez "in order to resolve a military problem, not a political one, because the political problem is a matter which pertains exclusively to the army commander in chief," Lt Gen Roberto Viola.

He stressed: "I found in Cordoba a divided army corps that had lost its spirit for that reason," and he emphasized that he had arrived "to lead a military operation in which my duties are very clear." Vaquero confirmed that "only 6 colonels supported Menendez of the 12 in that great battle corps, which has jurisdiction over 10 provinces." He added: "The three brigades answered to their natural commanders. The rebellious colonels," he explained, "are serving their arrests in various units of III Corps."

Asked why he was chosen to take over the command left vacant by Menendez, Vaquero said that it was "an exclusive decision of the commander in chief. As a professional I obeyed the orders he gave," he added. "If I had not replied in the affirmative I would have retired, because when one does not agree with the commander in chief he retires."

He said that within the army "there are two areas: one, political, and the other, operations; the latter is, in this case, my responsibility, which does not mean to say that I do not have my political opinion," an opinion that "I make known, in the way of advice, to the commander in chief during meetings of the high-ranking officers." He insisted that "I do not make my political opinion public. I do not want to discuss that. Imagine," he said, "if the major generals, the vice admirals and the air force major generals took it upon themselves to talk politics. We would fall into tremendous confusion."

At noon today Vaquero will again meet with civilian and military authorities of this city. He will then depart for Cordoba.

ECONOMIC PLAN CAUSES MISUNDERSTANDING WITH CUTA

CUTA Spells Out Objectives

PY101158 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0130 GMT 9 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 Oct (TELAM)--The United Leadership of Argentine Workers (CUTA) met for 2 hours this afternoon and released a communique entitled "To the Argentine Workers," in which it set down the immediate objectives of this organization. The group also called a new meeting for tomorrow.

The seven objectives established by the communique are: the reestablishment of the full and immediate validity of the law on collective labor agreements; protection of the current structure of the workers movement; defense of the social works framework; immediate normalization of unions which have been intervened; freedom of union leaders arrested without charge or trial; defense of national leaders arrested without charge or trial; defense of national industry and state enterprises; and the full validity of the national constitution.

In the first item of the communique the group demanded an emergency salary increase as the initial step toward the improvement of the current distressing situation. The CUTA also indicated that the Law 14,250 on collective labor agreement is a masterpiece within the Argentine social system.

Salary Increase Ruled Out

PY102318 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0025 GMT 10 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Oct (TELAM)--The economy minister today rejected any possibility of a massive salary increase. He did this during a radio interview in which he reasserted his position that workers will gain more benefits from a strengthened industry, with new technology, a greater reinvestment of its capital, and a greater productive capacity. He added: Therefore, they must be the first to see that our industry is not weak or overprotected.

In a statement made from Japan to a Buenos Aires radio station, Martinez de Hoz reasserted ideas which he discussed with journalists aboard the presidential plane en route to Tokyo. At that time he said he was willing to hold a dialog with the labor movement and that he believed that if the present economic program was explained to the labor sector he would get its support.

He added: We have always held dialogs with all those who sought any information or explanation and when it was within our means we did it without having to be asked. We have been carrying out what I would call an educational program because we are constantly explaining the true objectives of the economic plan.

About the recent statement issued by the United Leadership of Argentine Workers, CUTA, the economy minister said that the workers must be the first to see that our industry is not weak or overprotected. Ours should be a strong and developing industry that is able to absorb modern technology. It should be an industry that reinvests its capital to modernize its installations in order to produce more. It should be an industry that incorporates the most modern technology to offer the labor force more job sources and with higher salaries since as industries become more technical workers have access to more specialized jobs that are better paid. This demands better training for workers but this is a good opportunity to improve themselves, to stop being simple journeymen and to become specialized workers.

About massive salary increases, Martinez de Hoz said that they have always had disastrous effects on workers because once the increases are transferred to prices, workers lose the purchasing power that they apparently had gained with the salary increase. He said salary increases are tied to the increases in production and the productivity of the economy.

CUTA Answers Ministers

PY110157 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0020 GMT 10 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Oct (TELAM)--In a declaration addressed to workers and the public opinion in general, the Argentine United Workers Leadership (CUTA) answered today recent statements issued by the Argentine delegate at the inter-American ILO conference "because it is in complete accordance with his mandate." It added that the Argentine labor movement does not discuss its problems abroad but rather it exposes the real situation of the country at international forums.

As for the appointment of labor representatives to the ILO conference, the CUTA reminded the labor minister that the secretaries general of the CGT [General Labor Confederation] held a plenum meeting to decide on the delegation that would represent Argentine workers at the 65th International ILO Conference.

Later the CUTA made reference to a recent statement made abroad by the economy minister, who discussed the economic plan and who said that this plan had not been explained to workers and virtually invited them to a dialog so that they may understand it and support it.

The CUTA answered this by stating that if the present monologue of the economic team must now become a true dialog that will help the country, this dialog cannot be limited to a mere discussion of the economic plan. It must also include all those issues that the labor movement has been championing and which are included in the statement that was issued yesterday.

It added that the labor movement has repeatedly expressed its willingness to hold a dialog but it warns that if it does not include a discussion of the real situation of the country it is doomed to failure. The statement notes that all Argentine workers who have carried on their shoulders the burden of these past few years deserve specific answers and evidence that shows that this process if not in favor of a few and against the majority, evidence that shows that this process is for the good of the entire country.

BRIEFS

URANIUM PLANT INAUGURATED--Mendoza, 20 Sep--Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) today presided over the inauguration ceremony of the new uranium concentration plant in Sierra Pintada. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1357 GMT 20 Sep 79 PY]

NEW COAL DEPOSITS--New coal deposits with a capacity 14 times greater than the Rio Turbio deposits were found in Santa Cruz by Government Coal Deposits (YCF). The reserve in the estuary of the Santa Cruz River is about 5 billion tons and in the Coyle Rive, 100 km northeast of Rio Gallegos, it is about 2.35 billion tons. [Buenos Airea NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1345 GMT 22 Sep 79 PY]

OIL WELL PRODUCTION--Government Oil Deposits (YPF) has reported that an oil well in the Plaza Huicul area is producing 720 cubic feet per day which provides an excellent outlook for production in this area. The well is called Loma de la Lata 34 and is located northwest of Neuquen. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 22 Sep 79 p 5 PY]

NEW OIL WELL--A new oil well called Guardian went into operation in San Martin Department, Salta Province. With this new oil well, there are 11 operating in the province. They have produced a total of 22,701,673 liters of oil during August of this year. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 27 Sep 79 p 21 PY]

ENERGY PRODUCTION--The Energy Secretariat reports that electrical energy production during the first 8 months of this year increased by 15.9 percent in comparison to the same period last year. During this 8-month period, electrical energy production reached 21,700,541 mw as compared to 18,716,592 mw last year. [Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 28 Sep 79 p 12 PY]

SALTO GRANDE ENERGY DISTRIBUTION--Santa Fe--A high-tension line of 500 kw has been installed between the Salto Grande hydroelectric plant and the town of Santo Tome in Santa Fe. This line, made up of 12 cables and mounted on 755 towers, will distribute electricity to the provinces of Corrientes and Chaco, to the cities of Santa Fe and Rosario. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1050 GMT 10 Oct 79 PY]

LOAN FOR SALTO GRANDE--The national executive branch today issued a decree approving a loan agreement between the Salto Grande joint commission and consortium of foreign banks. The loan amounts to $20 million. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 28 Sep 79 PY]

WATER-POWER ENTERPRISE LOAN--The national executive branch today approved a loan agreement for $125 million between the National Water and Power Enterprise headed by the Lloyds Bank International Limited. According to this agreement the Argentine Government will guarantee the loan. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 28 Sep 79 PY]

LOAN FOR STEEL PLANT--The Bank of the Argentine Nation has reported that it has decided to participate, through its branch in London, in the integration of two loans for $700 million in favor of the Yugoslav Bank and the Metallurgical Enterprise of Serbia to finance a steel plant. The bank's participation in these operations totals $19.5 million. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0025 GMT 2 Oct 79 PY]

JAPANESE LOAN--The Japanese Import-Export Bank has signed an agreement with the Bank of the Argentine Nation for a $44 million loan. With this loan Argentina will purchase Japanese equipment for the development of several projects. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Oct 79 PY]

BANK AGENCY IN TOKYO--An agency of the Bank of the Argentine Nation has been installed in Tokyo. The agency will be managed by Osvaldo Agatiello. [Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 10 Oct 79 p 1 PY]

TREASURY DEFICIT REDUCED--The National Treasury deficit decreased by 24 percent during the first 8 months of 1979 as compared to the same period in 1978. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1102 GMT 4 Oct 79 PY]

109.1 PERCENT INFLATION INCREASE--The National Institute of Statistics and Census (INDEC) has reported that the cost of living, in the first 9 months of 1979, has increased by 109.1 percent. [Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 6 Oct 79 p 9 PY]

EXPORTS INCREASE--Alberto Grimoldi, foreign trade under secretary, reported last night that Argentine exports for the first 6 months of 1979 added up to $3.617 billion, that is, a 25-percent increase over imports for the same period last year. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Oct 79 PY]

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE PRESIDENT--Roberto Severini, head of the Argentine delegation attending the world telecommunications conference in Geneva, has been named president of the conference. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1420 GMT 1 Oct 79 PY]

BRAZILIAN TRADE AGREEMENTS--The Argentine Transportation and Public Works Secretariat reported last night that Argentina and Brazil, through the CEBAC (Argentine-Brazilian Special Cooperation Commission) transportation subcommittee, have achieved agreements in the areas of tourism and trade which meet the operational and economic interests of both Argentine and Brazilian businessmen. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1020 GMT 5 Oct 79 PY]

NEW RADIO STATION--Brown Base, Argentine Antarctic--It was reported from this base today that LEA35 Radio Nacional Arcangel San Gabriel has begun test transmissions. It is broadcasting on 6030 khz. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Oct 79 PY]

SENATE PRESIDENT AGAINST REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGET

PY052032 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 2 Oct 79 p 3 PY

[Text] The president of the National Senate, Leonidas Sanchez, yesterday voiced his disagreement on a reduction of the national armed forces budget. He stressed that a measure of this kind would weaken the power of the nation's guardian institution while other countries are making marked progress in the field of national defense.

Leonidas Sanchez indicated that his disagreement with the proposals to reduce the armed forces budget is based on information that a great number of countries have taken measures to increase the overall might of their defense mechanisms by implementing modern technologies and armament. This means that such measures fulfill a justifiable need of the countries.

He indicated that Bolivia must bear in mind, especially on this anniversary of the loss of the sea outlet, that the armed forces must be totally modernized to attain effective power in line with the requirements which every country must fulfill to provide maximum security through its mechanisms of national defense.

EL DIARIO WARNS AGAINST CALL TO WEAKEN ARMED FORCES

PY061247 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 3 Oct 79 p 2 PY

[Editorial: "Opinion or Motto"]

[Text] "The weakening of the armed forces" and "the reduction of its budget in half to bolster the deteriorated economy" were proposed in a speech delivered in Cochabamba.

If that proposal were voiced by a citizen, it could be taken as the exercise of a right granted by the state political constitution. But that is not the case. The leader of a labor organization addressed a meeting of workers so that his words would become a motto for struggle and a program for action. Therefore, he was not voicing just an opinion, but something else. And the national community which will not support an objective to destroy an institution understood that he meant something else.

There is nothing new in this attempt. Efforts have been made to promote it through direct and indirect means, through debates, forums or channels apparently leading to objectives of the working class. The target of this offensive is either the army as in this case or the constitutional order. The aim is simply to debilitate the army and restrain its development to leave the country in the hands of a paramilitary organization, the "militias."

The seemingly most important argument in the proposal to curtail the army cannot be overlooked: the economic argument. The maintenance of the army does not take up, as purported, the major share of the national budget nor is it the cause of the deplorable situation in which the country finds itself. Institutions anywhere in the world have a cost, not only the army. But if we must frankly say where the cause of the economic and financial disaster is to be found, we must refer to the autonomous or semi-autonomous state enterprises.

Although without differentiating a personal opinion from a motto for struggle, the Armed Forces Command has clearly understood the proposal made in Cochabamba as a trial balloon of destructive propaganda. The military communique replying to the challenge refers to "the plans of extremism to weaken the armed forces to make room for a system which is incompatible with the nation" andintended "to create chaos, anarchy and confusion to facilitate the installation of a regime submitted to foreign designs for the purpose of carrying forward the plans of international extremism."

The armed forces communique prompted strenuous efforts to explain. One of them, without resorting to threats as in the past, mentions the right to voice opinions by resorting to unacceptable reasons. Another one, which is fraught with lengthy euphemisms, is nothing but fraudulent phrasing. None of them dispel the purpose of the proposal made to the workers in Cochabamba. They are attempts to take the well-known "step backward."

The difficult path toward the state of law is strewn with perils. One of the greatest perils is represented by the politicized labor movement whose manifestations are not regulated by the labor laws but used as an offensive instrument. Its manipulation is intended to overstep the boundaries of law and order and destroy institutions. A plan to revive the subversive "people's assembly," which was headed by the same people who are now proposing that the country be made defenseless to give way to antinational factions, may be hidden somewhere.

The procedures used by the extremists to advance their objectives are only too well known. The national community has to choose between the chaos they want to create with tricky arguments and the lawful democratic regime.

MNR CHIEF WISHES TO AVOID 'CONFLICT OF POWERS'

PY101655 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 4 Oct 79 p 3 PY

[Text] Victor Paz Estenssoro, national chief of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] on pointing out that they are facing the problem of shared power, demanded that the alliance's congressional bloc avoid conflicts between the legislative and executive branches "because there is the clear risk that the political opening achieved to date by the people may crack and the democratic process may be destroyed."

During a reception held in his honor, Paz Estenssoro asked the alliance's congressmen to faithfully carry out the mandate given them by their electors. The president, the president of the Congress, the president of the Senate and leaders of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] also attended the reception.

Paz said: "Another problem which must be taken into account and which merits our attention is that of the power shared by the legislative and executive branches. It is necessary to proceed politically and very carefully, because the executive is not our enemy; on the contrary, we have the obligation of supporting it because it has emerged from the process itself."

He made known his concern, he said, because there is the evident risk that, with certain attitudes, the political opening that has been achieved to date could crack.

"Therefore, I suggest that you think seriously about this situation in such a way that we avoid conflict, something that would not only mean the breaking of instructions but would destroy the system that has cost the Bolivian people sacrifices," he asserted.

He remarked that the conflict of power could come because the parties have their own interests, and these are expressed in the legislative action of the congressmen of those parties.

"At this time it is important to overcome the critical stage by acting and thinking as Bolivians, because after we conclude this stage there will be time enough for constructive debates between us," he added.

On the other hand, he remarked that the MNR is the alliance's decisive force, but that his party is acting in solidarity and equality with the other parties that comprise it.

ATTEMPTS TO DESTROY UDP PARTY ALLEGED

PY101736 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 4 Oct 79 p 3 PY

[Excerpts] Leaders of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) held a press conference yesterday, charging that "antinational and antipopular forces are trying to destroy the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP)" and accusing Paz Estenssoro's group of encouraging this.

During their press conference, the MIR leaders outlined this group's position toward the country's current political situation, giving special attention to the organization of the UDP and the participation of this alliance in the July elections.

Antonio Aranibar, one of the top leaders of the MIR, indicated that at present the masses are deeply concerned with the defense of their economic and social interests and the solution of the economic crisis which the country is experiencing.

In this regard he discussed matters such as "the protection of popular interests, the defense of national sovereignty over national resources and the protection of the incomes of workers and those who live in mining areas and farmlands against the effects of an inflationary process."

VIOLENCE ERUPTS IN STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

PY091610 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 9 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Students' demonstrations which had been taking place simultaneously in several districts throughout the country on Friday resulted in outbursts of violence which led to the destruction of houses, vehicles and other property.

The students demonstrated to demand from the government a 3-month term of military service, universal suffrage for persons 18 years of age or older and special bus fares for students.

In La Paz, a group of high school students was arrested by the police. In Cochabamba, demonstrators damaged the prefectural building.

'TRADITIONAL' POLICY AGAINST BLOCS REAFFIRMED

PY101643 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 5 Oct 79 p 10 PY

[Special for CLARIN by Carlos Conde]

[Text] Brasilia--"Brazil is not and will not participate in any continental or extracontinental bloc," according to Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas, who recalled recent statements of Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro in this regard.

Pericas made his remarks in discussing the report that Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay recently met in New York outside the framework of the UN General Assembly to discuss viewpoints concerning the Latin American situation.

The spokesman indicated that he did not know of a "Southern Cone bloc," but on the basis of reports received concerning the meeting, he guaranteed that his country does not support the idea. He recalled that lately some sectors had mentioned a hypothetical bloc led by Brazil and Venezuela against Argentina. The reports in this regard became more frequent during the visit the Brazilian foreign minister made to Caracas at the end of July. The main reason for the trip was Brazil's interest in purchasing more Venezuelan oil, but it gave rise to various political speculations, such as the talks about the bloc.

Pericas said that his country was "traditionally" opposed to this type of agreement because it believes that "they always have a negative side; the grouping of certain nations to join forces against one or more other nations." According to the spokesman of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, his country has always preferred to participate in regional or intercontinental organizations which seek peace, as well as political economic cooperation.

"The River Plate Basin Accord, the Amazon Pact, the OAS, the LAFTA, the LAES, to name just a few regional examples, are the organizations with which Brazil is cooperating.

"There are other examples," he added, "of organizations to which our country does not belong but with which it has always tried to maintain a positive dialog. Such is the case of the Andean Pact."

Itamaraty refuses to make further comment on the "Southern Cone bloc, "because it believes that each of the alleged member countries is sovereign and free to make the decisions which are appropriate for it.

Brazil's strategy is to remain aloof from groups which are not traditionally accepted. For example, the efforts recently made by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in New York to encourage more active Brazilian participation in decision-making concerning regional conflicts were looked upon with some reservations. Greatly concerned about the possible repetition of events such as Somoza's fall, the U.S. Government is seeking support to prevent something like this from happening again. For example, Foreign Minister Guerreiro evidenced great discretion by saying that Brazil favors the principle of self-determination and nonintervention and does not want to pass judgment on its hemispheric or international partners. It views with satisfaction all efforts aimed at reducing tensions and is prepared to cooperate in the attainment of this goal. However, it does not desire a more concrete participation. Especially so when the target area is Central America or the Caribbean where, from Brazil's official viewpoint, there are other countries closer to the problem and therefore better qualified for seeking solutions (Venezuela and Mexico, for example).

The official policy of General Figueiredo's administration is to avoid, especially in Latin America, any type of activity which could resurrect charges of "Brazilian hegemonism." For this reason Brazil seeks to maintain a discrete position within the regional organizations to which it belongs to prevent anyone from believing that it is trying to monopolize the debates and the decisionmaking.

PEASANT UNION LEADER RETURNS FROM EXILE, STATES PLANS

PY101233 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 10 Oct 79 PY

[Interview by (Luis Carlos Gertzel) with former Brazilian Peasant Union leader Manuel da Conceicao in Brazil on 9 October--recorded]

[Text] [Da Conceicao] I left Brazil because after 12 years of resistance, of the peasants struggle in Maranhao, and, after I had been detained eight times, after I had been tried, sentenced and then acquitted by the Supreme Military Court, the police felt that (?the military court) was incompetent to make a decision on the case, and that I should therefore remain in prison without a trial.

[Question] Manuel, after 3 years in exile, what are your plans on returning to Brazil?

[Answer] I am returning with plans to join that struggle which concentrates the great majority of the people [word indistinct] seeking a really effective democracy, especially for the rural workers. We already had a period of democracy but we do not want democracy with unfulfilled promises. We want a real democracy, especially in the rural areas.

CP LEADER ADVOCATES STRUGGLE, NOT RECONCILIATION

PY101113 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 9 Oct 79 p 2 PY

[Excerpt] "Freedom is not a gift, but it must be won through struggle, the struggle to overcome arbitrariness. The students have shown that this is so by reviving the National Students Union, the workers by breaking the antistrike laws, and the popular and democratic forces by carrying on an offensive against the Figueiredo government on all fronts. This struggle must not be stopped by reconciliation."

That statement was made by former political exile Deputy Diogenes de Arruda Camara, who was a federal deputy for the Progressist Social Party from 1946 to 1950 and secretary of the Brazilian Communist Party in 1945. He returned to Brazil yesterday. Camara does not favor reconciliation and asks: "Reconciliation with whom? With a military regime in crisis? The struggle is for asserting the workers' and the people's legitimate rights."

ARMED FORCES CHIEF CALLS RETURNING EXILES 'OUT OF TUNE'

PY100112 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Oct 79 p 1 PY

[Text] Talking about exiles who are returning to the country, Gen Samuel Alves Correa, chief of staff of the armed forces, has made this remark: "Some of them arrive here out of tune with the present situation of the country and term a dictatorship the democratic regime we now have. Others strike postures as saviors of the country, but the truth is that they proved themselves incompetents in the past. Others continue to be demagogs and radicals just as they were before.

Others return with a revanchist attitude and do not understand the call for reconciliation made by the president in a magnanimous gesture. And others who are well-known subversives try to pass themselves off as lambs. None of them surprises me because that is what I expected of them." General Correa made these remarks in Belem on his way to the site of the Jari project.

UNION LEADER REJECTS GOVERNMENT WAGE PROPOSAL

FY061802 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 6 Oct 79 FY

[Interview with Luiz Inacio da Silva, alias "Lula," president of the Sao Bernardo and Diadema Union of Steelworkers in Sao Paulo, presumably on 5 October--recorded]

[Text] [Question] You met yesterday with hundreds of workers at your union headquarters and rejected the government's wage proposal. Why do you oppose the proposal?

[Answer] Because it is not in the interests of the workers, because the government is again deceiving the workers through the labor minister and over radio and television and in the newspapers. They claim that the proposal has many advantages, but the government considers it an advantage to tie down Brazilian workers, that is, to tighten the gag on Brazilian unions by undermining the workers' right to collective labor contracts and to negotiate wage conditions with their employers.

[Question] What is your view of Planning Minister Delfim Neto's assertion that wage increases are a cause of inflation?

[Answer] I believe Minister Neto is doing just what the government usually does; that is, not being able to curb inflation, not being able to give sound explanations about the causes of inflation to the society and people of Brazil. The government usually puts the blame on the Brazilian workers. I believe the government ought to put the blame on the privileged minority, bankers, financial speculators, businessmen and not only on the working class, because I never heard that famine and misery can be factors in inflation.

[Question] Every time a wage increase is granted isn't it transferred to the price of the product?

[Answer] The government's main error is its inability to prevent businessmen from transferring wage increases to their product prices. This is something which leaves everyone perplexed, because the government has set up a whole repressive system against the working class but takes no repressive actions against the business sector which has been, in fact, transferring wage increases to product prices. For instance, a 50-percent wage increase granted to the workers represents perhaps a 2-, 3- or 4-percent readjustment in product prices. We find no justification, no explanation for businessmen transferring any increase granted to the workers to the final product price.

BRIEFS

FRENCH COALMINING ASSISTANCE--The French company Charbonnage and the Brazilian company COPELMI have signed a protocol of intent whereby the former will provide the latter with technology and services for the exploitation of a coal mine in Triunfo, Rio Grande do Sul. This mine will have a production capacity of 200 million tons per year and will go into operation in 1983. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Sep 79 p 20 FY]

REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING ROLDOS-BUCARAM CONFLICT

Congressional Sessions Extended

PA042313 Paris AFP in Spanish 2045 GMT 4 Oct 79 PA

[By Victor Hinostroza]

[Excerpts] Quito, 4 Oct (AFP)--In an open challenge to Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos, Chamber of Representatives President Assad Bucaram today announced an extension of the Congressional sessions for an indefinite period beginning Monday to solve a number of problems.

According to the constitution, ordinary sessions of Congress only last 60 days and cannot be extended unless special sessions are convened to discuss specific subjects. Roldos, Bucaram's son-in-law, had vetoed the special sessions.

According to observers, the conflict between Roldos and Bucaram, who heads a Congressional majority and the Concentration of Popular Forces (CFP), is causing the country concern because of political consequences that might be manifested in the future.

Replying to the presidential veto, Bucaram announced that beginning on Monday the Chamber will meet in special sessions, mainly to study the budget.

Bucaram said this special session will last as long as necessary to solve all problems that were expressly indicated in the convening document in accordance with the constitution and the organic law of the legislative branch.

Attempt To Expel Roldos

PA071458 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 7 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpt] National Chamber of Representatives President Assad Bucaram has denied using the Concentration of Popular Forces grassroots to seek President Jaime Roldos' expulsion from the party. He added that it is not advisable to hold talks with the executive branch right now. Bucaram met newsmen before the Chamber's session yesterday morning, the penultimate regular session.

Roldos on 'Parliamentary Regime'

PA071457 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 7 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpt] [Intercepted in progress] On the occasion of the Los Rios Province festivities. He added that at times efforts have been made to [words indistinct] the government and subdue legislators and now they want to change the elected Ecuadorean Government for a parliamentary one that the people did not vote for. I wonder: Where do they want to take the country. Let it not be said that to criticize Congress is to call for a dictatorship. We do not want to exchange one dictatorship for another and that is why as chief of state I have made those critical statements, he added.

A few moments ago, he said, the streets of Babahoyo were decked out showing what we understand and should understand to be democracy--a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Roldos Upholds 'Legal Norm'

PA101904 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 10 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpts] President Jaime Roldos last night reiterated his criticism of Congress and charged that certain legislative sectors intend to drown his government economically.

Roldos rejected the attitude assumed by the unicameral parliament controlled by the head of his own party, Asaad Bucaram, when he attended the commemoration of the main port's [Guayaquil] independence.

His criticism stemmed from the principle that each function of the state should submit to the supreme legal norm. We have a presidential regime; we are not a nation with a parliamentary regime, said Roldos.

Here the president is the chief of state, said Roldos, after referring to the thwarted attempt by the Congress to legislate the dismissal of ministers through a simple majority.

The president, who has been in power 2 months today, also censured the call to a special session on Monday by Bucaram.

The possibility is now raised that each political sector may introduce its own bills, while the constitution stipulates that this is assigned to standing committees, said the president, alluding to the call to the special session, which will open next week.

The president reiterated that bills are being forwarded to the executive branch which are inadvisable and which in an isolated way may appear to be beneficial to the people but which are beyond the nation's present possibilities.

Roldos thus alluded to initiatives to implement the 40-hour week and a general wage increase which in the past few days were forwarded by the Chamber of Representatives.

Roldos Interview With EFE

PA080443 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1737 GMT 7 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 7 Oct (EFE)--Ecuador is moving toward a fundamental goal, that of defending democracy, President Jaime Roldos said during an interview in Los Rios, in southern Ecuador, published today in Quito.

The chief executive said that the country is moving toward a stable government stemming from the people's will despite frequent allegations to the contrary.

After stressing that his government belongs to the people, Roldos said: "I must strongly emphasize this in view of the attitude of those who have been asking for the changes this government has advocated and in view of the criticism of those who believe that democracy means living under the rule of silence and that democracy can only exist when some speak and the rest are doomed to silence."

Roldos argued that a democracy is characterized by concurring ideas, respect for ideological pluralism, civilized coexistence among state branches and, above all, full, actual compliance with what a government has advocated.

"I have proposed a change," the Ecuadorean president said, "and that change has met a series of negative responses which are attempts to hinder or prevent it."

He recalled that attempts were made to keep him from reaching power after the first round of presidential elections (16 July 1978) and many maneuvers were organized against him following the decisive round (29 April this year).

"Since 10 August (when he assumed power) some sectors which previously criticized us harshly have increased their attacks, doing so the easy way, not through alliances representing the people's will but through alliances representing personal convenience," Roldos said.

The president said that he does not want to nor will he follow a so-called policy "characterized by a past we must always leave behind. We do not want a policy of compromise. We seek virtuous principles, loyalty in struggle."

In a clear allusion to the internal division in his party, the Concentration of Popular Forces (CFP), Roldos said emphatically: "I again state, against a full range of pressure, that we in the CFP must be--and allow me to say so, Ecuadoreans--loyal to 30 years of struggle against the oligarchy, against those who have represented the negative sectors in our fatherland."

He concluded by stating that the important and vital thing in firmly leading a state is loyalty to fundamental principles. "I am firmly defending the constitution of the republic. I am not defending it as a piece of paper, or a book, or because of circumstantial advantages. I defend it because our people have walked the path of anguish for many years and we must get rid of it with constructive attitudes," he said.

Bucaram Blames Roldos

PA110200 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 10 Oct 79 PA

Telephone interview by unidentified reporter with Asaad Bucaram, the president of the Ecuadorean Chamber of Representatives and leader of the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP]--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Bucaram, in accordance with our independent activities as newsmen, we consider your participation in this program necessary. At a time the nation wants a good explanation, the thoughts of its chief leaders, since both the president and yourself uphold the dignity and functions of the state.

Instead of simple conflict, we seek, or we would like to find justification and, if possible a solution for this impasse which is of such concern to our people.

Therefore, we invite you to review the statement by the president. Institutional life calls for a position more in line with the nation's circumstances. You have the floor, Mr Bucaram.

[Answer] Regarding Roldos' speech, my children and my wife analyzed it as the work of a desperate man who cannot help the citizens. He must understand that structural changes are not made through speeches, they are not made through attacks on the parliament.

They are made through laws and laws are made by Congress, sir.

He can also introduce bills. Up to now, the only bills he has sent to Congress are those to return to the Alfarist Radical Front what it lost in the elections and another on the National Development Council, which will be debated in the extraordinary Congress and other bills which created taxes. We cannot reform archaic structures of the state by creating taxes. The citizens are already burdened with multiple indirect taxes. They can no longer carry this on their backs. Dr. Roldos' significant reforms are the creation of more taxes. This is the truth. If we told the workers their wages were to be increased, if we offered to do it, it must be done, sir. If people were told that superior technical education would be more available to them, more within their reach, it must be attended to. Schools should be created like the ones we are creating --colleges, universities. This is not demagoguery, sir.

[Question] Mr Bucaram. What the nation would like to know is whether this conflict has any solution after this chain of accusations that the two heads of power have made to each other?

[Answer] I did not begin it. You are witness. I did not attack the president. The president began by attacking us and making last-minute collaborators. The goons are attacking the party of which the president is a leader. I did not begin this. I did not begin by asking for anyone's expulsion.

LEGISLATURE TO REVIEW IRRIGATION AGREEMENT WITH PERU

PA072308 Paris AFP in Spanish 1619 GMT 6 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 6 Oct (AFP)--The Ecuadorean Chamber of Deputies has unanimously decided to review the Ecuadorean-Peruvian border agreement on the joint use of the Puyango-Tumbez and Catamayo-Chira Rivers for irrigation purposes.

The legislative branch will inform the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry that the government will not approve the final studies on the use of these river basins until they conform to the 1971 agreement whereby 50,000 hectares were to be irrigated in Ecuador and 20,000 in Peru.

GOVERNMENT CONTINUES TO SUPPORT ORFILA IN OAS POST

PY101738 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 10 Oct 79 p 3 PY

[Excerpt] The government has not changed its supporting vote in favor of the current OAS secretary general, Alejandro Orfila of Argentina. This was substantiated yesterday by authorized sources of the Foreign Ministry, where the necessary preparations are being made for Paraguay's participation in the upcoming OAS General Assembly.

ADMINISTRATIVE CORRUPTION BLAMED FOR LACK OF INVESTMENT

PY101438 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 8 Oct 79 p 12 PY

[Editorial: "Why Aren't the Foreign Investors Coming?"]

[Text] We know that frequently--almost regularly--persons or representatives of some enterprises arrive in order to discuss investments in activities of interest to the country. It also happens that after a period of abundant information concerning the activities of the visitors, including the contacts they have with local officials and businessmen, many of these possible investors withdraw quietly, and the operations they had proposed--often described as important for the country, even by government officials--never come true.

There is no doubt that as far as investments are concerned there is a large percentage which never goes beyond the stage of mere proposals. It is equally true that not all the investors who come from abroad--to this or any other country--are in fact what they claim to be; among them are many adventurers, opportunists, and even naive people with an idea a and some money. However, there are also serious and competent people who come because they believe that this is the right country to invest in, but after a while they fail to fulfill their intentions and leave.

This latter situation calls for some thought. Why is it that a great percentage of these investors with, let us say, feasible projects end up by deserting for no apparent reason at all? One of the negative elements which can be perceived through informal talks is that there are some persons in key posts who try to impose, in one way or another, certain illegal terms on the foreign investors, and this is the reason for the failure of many proposed investments.

It is obviously very difficult, perhaps impossible, to prove beyond a doubt that such demands have been made. Those who make them know what they are doing and how to do it without leaving traces. What we do want to stress, however, is that these people who try to take advantage of the foreign businessmen who want to bring some productive activity in the country perpetrate a direct attack against the country because they reduce the results of government efforts and undermine the prestige of the government in circles where news travel fast and where no evidence is necessary because the word is considered sufficient.

It is difficult to make any final statement without more evidence than the vague indication given by a great number of premature abandonments without apparent justification and the remarks heard during confidential talks. However, where there is smoke, there is fire, and some doubts may prove to be necessary to correct the evils in view of pretty obvious signs of growing personal fortunes.

LAWYER REASSERTS ILLEGALITY OF LAINO ARREST

PY051634 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 5 Oct 79 p 12 PY

[Text] Domingo Laino's lawyer has refuted the statement issued by the acting foreign minister. Dr. Saguier said that "the executive branch is distorting the facts. The aide momoire which has been made public is distorting the facts to excuse Laino's arbitrary arrest. As a lawyer, I reassert that the government did not uphold the constitution. It is well known that the government charged that my defendant insulted Presidents Stroessner and Figueiredo. But these charges were completely denied. Moreover these charges are not grounds for arrest under the enforcement of the state of siege. According to Article No 79 of the constitution, proper grounds for arrest are: 'being responsible for a conflict, international war, foreign invasion, domestic unrest or in the event of a serious threat of one of the above.' Laino has been unable to defend himself because he has not yet been taken to court."

Saguier added: "I want to note that Article No 681 of the Penal Code of Procedures states 'that the charged party by virtue of habeas corpus can deny any of the charges by saying so in his plea or by supplying other facts to prove that his imprisonment or arrest is illegal.' As I have stated, Laino has not been taken to court. While he was held at the Interior Ministry Technical Department my defendant answered 20 questions (3 of them about his statement in Brazil) without having any legal course. I was able to see him only about 8 days later. He is being detained, he is not confined. Confinement is a political measure used in other countries and in ours before the present dictatorship by which a prisoner is transferred to a certain place so that he may live in freedome with a minimum of restrictions. It is evident that the state of siege is being used to persecute an opposition leader."

Saugier noted: "From a political point of view, I reassert that Laino is a prominent political opposition leader in Paraguay. There is no need to have an official authorization or an executive branch appointment to become an opposition leader. Those who do are puppets." Saguier was with Laino's wife, who said that yesterday she did not have any news about her husband.

Authentic Radical Liberals Concur

PY051757 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 5 Oct 79 p 20 PY

[Text] The Authentic Radical Liberal Party yesterday issued a communique on the remarks made by Sabino A. Montanaro, interior minister and acting foreign minister.

The first item of the communique states: "We reaffirm that the arrest and confinement of the vice president of our executive board, Domingo Laino, is absolutely arbitrary. In accusing him through the Foreign Ministry of offending Presidents Stroessner and Figueiredo--a charge which has been proven false to both national and international opinion--the government has shown that the punishment is unfair. The current attempt to justify Laino's arrest through the state of siege laws evidences the dictatorship's decision to silence the honorable people of Paraguay. The Authentic Radical Liberal Party supports the legal arguments voiced by the defense of the vice president of its executive board. These legal reasons can only be rejected by petty minds, but the supporters of oppression and by the devious minds of those who oppose coexistence among men."

The communique goes on to say: "The arrest and confinement of Laino show that General Stroessner's government can only resort to force to prevent the movement toward changes and democracy that the future holds for Paraguay."

It adds: "The arbitrary decision of the executive branch has again allowed the free men of the world to see clearly for themselves the way the Paraguayan Government violates the human rights of its people. This is the reason for the solidarity and interest of foreign governments, political institutions and citizens who have expressed, in one way or another, their concern over what is happening to Laino, an example of what normally goes on in Paraguay."

The communique says that "the government's attempt to seek shelter in the principle of nonintervention to disguise its outrages in Paraguay is a futile action designed to cover up its deplorable past decision to send troops into the Dominican Republic. "It would have done better to 'categorically reject' the serious and concrete charges recently voiced by Congressman Marcelo Quiroga Santacruz in the Bolivian Congress concerning the intervention of General Stroessner's government in Bolivian politics."

The communique concludes by stating: "Finally, the Authentic Radical Liberal Party is proud to have Domingo Laino among its members. His leadership is acknowledged by thousands of Paraguayans to whom he and his party epitomize the popular desires and hopes for a better Paraguay in a free America."

Brazilian Cardinal Requests Laino Release

PY090155 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 6 Oct 79 p 2 PY

[Excerpts] "We send to Mrs Rafaela Laino and her children our support and ask President Stroessner for the immediate release of Domingo Laino in accordance with Article 79 of the Paraguayan Constitution unless he wants to remain exposed to the repudiation of all civilized nations."

In those terms, the archbishop of Sao Paulo, Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns, issued a communique disapproving the arrest and confinement of the Authentic Radical Liberal leader Domingo Laino. "The human rights charter, which has been signed by all the nations of this continent, continues to be violated. Expressing opinions, even criticizing government attitudes, is recognized as a fundamental right. It is time that the Paraguayan Government recognizes this right if it does not want to remain exposed to the repudiation of all civilized nations."

ALLEGED POLITICAL DETAINEE FREED AFTER 15 YEARS IN PRISON

PY101807 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 10 Oct 79 p 2 PY

[Text] Severo Acosta, 53, single, was set free at 1115 on Monday after having been imprisoned in police facilities for 15 years and 3 months, presumably for political reasons, although he was never brought to trial. This information was released yesterday by sources of the Committee of Churches, an organization that gives "support, consisting of material and spiritual assistance, to prisoners." Acosta is among those who benefit from this service, which includes "additional food" and the help of a lawyer in cases in which there are trials.

Acosta, who was detained in his home in the Vista Alegre neighborhood in July 1964, was held in the Third Precinct for 12 years. He was then transferred to the Emboscada Prison, from which he was returned to the Third Precinct. He emerged from there at 1015 on Monday, and after the usual paperwork at the Central Police Department and the Investigations Department, he was set free 1 hour later, although without any personal documents.

REPORTAGE ON TEACHERS' DEMANDS, GOVERNMENT REACTION

Teachers' Deadline of 15 October

PA102017 Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Oct 79 PA

[Statements by Marco Alarcon, leader of the Movement of Authentic Independent Teachers--live]

[Excerpts] Paid spokesmen of the national government this morning tried to speak in the name of the Panamanian people. There is a slogan that says, "If these aren't the people, where are the people?" I do not know what people they were talking about, but the Panamanian people were present at yesterday's demonstration and supported the noble and honorable struggle of the teachers. The government should understand that yesterday's march was a spontaneous plebiscite on the people's support of those who rule us and on the educational reform.

To conclude, yesterday a flexible 48-hour deadline was given to the government to solve the problems of the teachers and the country's education. We want to clarify that this deadline ends at 1800 on Monday. At that time, over this honorable and honest radio station we will issue a call to the people's partriotic conscience for a national strike. In this strike we do not issue a call to the compromised leaders of the union confederations. We issue a call to the people in general and the rank and file unions, particularly the collective transport sector and the transport sector of Chiriqui, which supplies the country's capital with food. That is the Panamanian teachers' position. Panamanian people, the teachers will not defraud you. Hear their slogans: "Now or never!"

Negotiations Reopened

PA110322 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 10 Oct 79 PA

[By Omaira de Leon]

[Text] Negotiations between the Education Ministry and the striking educators were renewed at 1600 today with approximately 30 delegates representing the educators from various provinces, as well as the movement leaders, Marcos Alarcon and Professors Solis and Ortiz. Three members of the doctors on strike in solidarity with the educators were also present. The government was represented by Education Minister Gustavo Garcia de Paredes, Planning and Economic Policy Minister Gustavo Gonzalez, and Labor Minister Oyden Ortega, as well as the education vice minister and Rene Luciani [not further identified]

At the opening of the negotiations, teacher Marcos Alarcon requested the presence of the press, and made the following four proposals: That the meeting place be changed to one of the local hotels, since the ministry constituted a psychological pressure on the educators; that there be a daily working schedule; that the government representatives be authorized to make decisions; and that the negotiating teams be officially appointed.

These proposals were answered by Education Minister Garcia de Paredes who said that the point on the change of the meeting place had already been discussed as well as the daily working schedule and the appointment of the negotiators. The education and labor ministers expressed the government's desire to find a satisfactory solution today if possible to this labor conflict because of the situation that is affecting over 580,000 students who are being deprived of schooling.

Rally Speech by Medical Representative

PA101449 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2330 GMT 9 Oct 79 PA

[Speech by Dr Moises Rios, secretary general of the Association of Doctors, Odontologists and Related Professionals of the Social Security Institute, at rally in Independence Square, Panama City--live]

[Excerpts] This afternoon is an afternoon of glory for the people because we have proved to the government something that many doubted and which many had thought was impossible--an authentic demonstration of national unity to peacefully oppose the decision of the government to impose an erroneous course in something that affects us all: the education of our children.

We are here making use of our citizen's rights, our rights to dissent, fighting in the only manner the people of Panama fight, without weapons, without violence, ratifying once again our firm decision to use the moral force that our being right gives us, and showing what true democracy consists of, true people's power, because a united people will never be defeated.

We, the Panamanian people, are here today, gentlemen of the government. The Panamanian people are here to say: We do not like the educational reform. [Shouts of "no"] In the face of the people's opinion, the officials of the government, helped by certain authorities and organizations which are not necessary to mention here but which we know very well, have made last-minute attempts to try to prevent this march, to try to salvage something from the shipwreck, toning down their voices and even broadening the basis of consultations to drag the matter out in interminable meetings of the committee. The true solution is to abolish the National Education Council and put in representative groups that have the power of decision. [applause]

We are here because we trust our teachers. [applause] We are here because we back them in their wage demands. We are here because we defend the organic laws. We are here because we know that these laws, which were discussed by responsible persons in an open and public manner, have been thrown aside by persons who approve what they want, because from their lofty positions they think they know better than the people what the people want. [applause]

Who says no one is more deaf than he who does not want to hear? That is why they imposed a national silence for 6 unfortunate days, because they think that he who does not say what he thinks ceases to think. That is why... [applause] That is why we want to give a voice of support and encouragement to our valiant national broadcasting system, which resisted the attempt at repression, which has become a bulwark and the last bastion of free speech, defending their rights and ours.

That is why I wish to thank all who have accompanied us in this civic march for the rescue of national education, because these are the true people, gentlemen of the government. People are not only the ones down at the bottom. We are all the people, and we are all here, those of the top, the middle, those of the left, those of the center, those of the right, those who belong to a party and those who do not. And we are all here to say: We do not like this educational reform. [applause]

We did not strike hurriedly. We are all witness to the fact that we did so after having depleted every resource to obtain acceptable solutions for both parties. They have learned nothing. [applause] With deep discouragement we have seen that what should have been negotiation at a fair level became a series of unilateral offers, without consultation and without approval of the parties in conflict, but accompanied by a great show of publicity.

As responsible professionals, we have acted in good faith. Nevertheless, we saw with sadness how, in view of the intransigence of official circles, there arose in this country circumstances that could precipitate negative conditions which could endanger the social, political and economic stability of our beloved Panama.

That is why we ask the government to attend to our demands and those of the teachers, and to explain itself within a short period of time. And we say with our teachers: "Now or never." [Shouts of "now or never"]

Business Sectors' Support

PA110001 Panama City Radio Mia in Spanish 2248 GMT 10 Oct 79 PA

[Text] This afternoon 21 business and production concerns agreed to join in a national civic organization with teachers and educators as the first step to consolidating all responsible groups in the country in order to strive for a better country through national unity.

They issued a resolution which reasserts their support for teachers and doctors and says they remain alert while awaiting the national government's reply to the striking teachers. The text of the resolution approved in a meeting held today, 10 October, in the Chamber of Commerce of Industries and Agriculture Offices in Panama reads as follows:

Resolution: Presidents and directors of concerns, who are signatories to this document, after meeting to evaluate the situation confronting the country agree:

1. To join with teachers and doctors in creating a national civic coordinating organization, merging all responsible organizations in the country in order to attain our objectives.

2. Once the existing educational reform has been suspended, to participate in a commission with the National Teachers Association, the Movement of Authentic Independent Teachers and the Private School Teachers Association to reorganize national education.

3. To reassert the support for teachers and doctors and remain alert to evaluate and take the necessary steps according to the replies which the national government gives to the demands of the striking teachers and doctors.

The resolution is signed by the Chamber of Commerce of Panama, Chiriqui Rice Producers Association, Bocas del Toro Chamber of Commerce, Panama National Coffee Producers Organization, Chitre Chamber of Commerce, Civic Committee for the Defense of Freedom in Chiriqui, Chiriqui Chamber of Commerce, Panama Real Estate Property Owners Association, Colon Chamber of Commerce, Panama Cebu Cattle Breeders, Chorrera Chamber of Commerce, Chiriqui Cattlemen's Cooperative, Santiago Chamber of Commerce, Cerro Punta Public Services Cooperative, Penonome Chamber of Commerce, Chiriqui Farmer's Association, Las Tablas Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Insurers, Aguadulce Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Furniture Stores in Panama, Panamanian Association of Real Estate Agents and Promoters. Panama 10 October 1979.

This resolution is being sent at this time to the two television channels, the newspapers and other radio stations for publication.

EL SALVADOR

U.S. BUSINESSMAN'S KIDNAPERS VOICE DEMANDS

PA102220 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1848 GMT 10 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 10 Oct (LATIN-REUTER)--The kidnapers of U.S. businessman Dennis McDonald have demanded the publication of a manifesto against the Government of El Salvador in newspapers of the United States, Canada, Mexico, Central America and Europe, his relatives said here today. They explained that the kidnapers did not mention any cash ransom for the release of McDonald and an Ecuadorean businessman Fausto Buchelli.

McDonald and Buchelli were kidnapped on 21 September by a group who later identified itself as members of the so-called Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers (PRTC). Both are managers of the Salvadoran branch of a textile factory.

TERRORIST BOMBS CAUSE INJURIES, DAMAGE IN TWO TOWNS

PA102304 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2111 GMT 10 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Sonzacate, El Salvador, 10 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--A bomb placed by the outlawed Popular Liberation Forces [FPL] caused considerable damage to the municipal building in this town located 63 km west of San Salvador. The bomb exploded today, during the early morning hours.

Simultaneously, another bomb exploded in Sonsonate, injuring customs policeman Pedro Mejia Perez. The bomb in Sonsonate damaged the Office of Rents and Apartments.

The FPL said that the two bombs had been placed to protest the violent death of four peasant leaders on 29 September in front of the Cavalry Garrison on the highway to Santa Ana.

COMMUNIST LEADER COMMENTS ON GROWING DISCONTENT AMONG LABOR

FL090208 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Jorge Shafik Handal, secretary general of the Salvadoran Communist Party, has stressed in Havana that the Salvadoran revolutionary process has become part of a general situation that currently characterized the Central American region. Handal referred to the continuous expansion of repression in his country. In the past 6 months alone more than 500 cadres, activists and members of popular organizations have been murdered. Over the same period, more than 350 revolutionaries have disappeared after being arrested illegally by paramilitary forces.

During the press conference held at the headquarters of the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization (AALAPSO), Shafik Handal reported on the growing labor strike movement among Salvadoran workers. The Salvadoran Communist Party secretary general stressed the difficult economic situation of the country which naturally affects the population's poorest sectors. The leader charged that the regime of President Romero has transferred education and public health funds to the military sector with the consent of the Yankee moneylenders.

Referring to the position of the U.S. Government concerning the dictatorship of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero, Shafik Handal emphasized that the recent speech by James Carter was clear. The heretofore divided official U.S. position was resolved with open support of the Salvadoran fascist formula when Carter declared that his country would support all who struggle against the threat of subversion and communism.

Shafik Handal announced that at a clandestine congress held last April, the Salvadoran Communist Party agreed to have its members join all forms of popular struggle so as to help achieve unity of the revolutionary forces.

Ortensia Bussi de Allende and AALAPSO Assistant Secretary General (Iraida Montalvo) attended Shafik Handal's press conference. At the beginning of the press conference, Damantang Camara, member of the AALAPSO Secretariat and representative of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, asked that a minute of silence be observed in honor of the heroic guerrilla, Ernesto "Che" Guevara, on the 12th anniversary of his death in combat. Damantang Camara stressed the role of the Salvadoran Communist Party in the current people's struggle against the Romero regime. He also referred to the militant history of the Salvadoran Communist Party which was founded by Farabundo Marti in 1930.

GUATEMALA

EGP CLAIMS CREDIT FOR KIDNAPING PRESIDENT'S NEPHEW

PA101843 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1829 GMT 10 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The clandestine Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP) today claimed responsibility for kidnaping businessman Jorge Raul Garcia Granados de Garay, the nephew of Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia, Sunday.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA MEMBERS ON FOREIGN DEBT, U.S. AID, HUMAN RIGHTS

PA101455 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Oct 79 PA

[By Fernando Centeno]

[Text] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction made important announcements tonight. Alfonso Robelo referred to the foreign debt and the talks held in the United States, where it was agreed that the United States will negotiate, government to government, the debt balance due this year. It is hoped that this will set the pattern for actions of the commercial banks which are creditors of the Nicaraguan debt. It was also announced that the only foreign debt will be analyzed case by case since much of it only served to drain capital. The government is making great efforts so this money will be intervened.

Alfonso Robelo also reported that several figures, including Senator Edward Kennedy, UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, New York City Mayor Edward Koch, and the Inter-American Human Rights Commission have been invited to visit Nicaragua.

In the question and answer section of the press conference, the most important subjects were:

On human rights, Companero Sergio Ramirez said Nicaragua has signed the international human rights convention that the Somozist dictatorship refused to sign for 10 years. It was said that the Nicaraguan people are the best witnesses of the respect of human rights in our country. Regarding the human rights commission operating in Nicaragua under the name of the Permanent Committee for [Defense of] Human Rights, Commander Daniel Ortega announced that it is being investigated. Also being investigated is the participation of some of the group's leaders in an interventionalist plan which was proposed abroad when the Sandinist revolution was about to be victorious.

Regarding U.S. aid to our country, Commander Ortega said that at no time during the talks with Carter did he place conditions on aid. It was clearly indicated that the Sandinist revolution will not accept any type of aid with conditions.

Regarding the alleged presence of gringo military forces off our coast, Commander Ortega said he was not pleased by those statements. We repudiate them, Ortega said. He added that warmongering forces are imposing themselves in the United States and these are the ones who forced President Carter to make that decision.

There was also discussion of the legal action to be taken against the Somozists who fled abroad after stealing a large amount of the Nicaraguans' money. Companero Sergio Ramirez said the Attorney General's Office has prepared all documents to take legal action against 100 or more Somozists. It will request their extradition and the freezing of their accounts. These Somozists include Somoza, his brother, his son, his wife, his mistress, his cousin and others who looted the country and are well-known to the people.

Ortega on Human Rights Committee

PA051955 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1906 GMT 5 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 5 Oct (LATIN)--The Permanent Committee for the Defense of Human Rights (CPDH) is being investigated by the government for having been organized and integrated by Social Christian elements who tried to sabotage the Nicaraguan revolution, Cmdr Daniel Ortega, member of the national reconstruction junta, said at a news conference last night.

"Just before the victory of the revolution," Ortega said, "several people, including Jose Esteban Gonzalez, coordinator of the committee, traveled to Caracas to try to prevent the victory of the Sandinist revolution, playing into the hands of imperialism. We are conducting a careful investigation of the entire matter."

Following those statements, several newscasts noted today that the existence of the CPDH is incompatible with the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. Commander Tomas Borge had previously declared that the CPDH had denounced the capture of genocidal Somozist guardsmen, who had been denounced earlier by that same committee, as a violation of human rights.

Recently, three popular Sandinist demonstrations have been held in front of the committee's headquarters, charging the committee with defending genocidal Somozists.

AFP: HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE COORDINATOR 'DISAPPEARS'

PA110403 Paris AFP in Spanish 0203 GMT 11 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 10 Oct (AFP)--Jose Esteban Gonzalez, coordinator of the Nicaraguan human rights committee, disappeared today amid unconfirmed reports that he has left the country indefinitely. Meanwhile, the committee itself appeared to be on the verge of disappearing after three of its members--writer Luis Rocha and priests Edgard Parrales and Fernando Cardenal--threatened to resign. The three demanded Gonzalez's resignation and an accounting from him.

The crisis in the committee began a few days ago when the Sandinist government accused it of being under the influence of the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party [PSC]. Sergio Ramirez, member of the government junta, publicly accused the PSC of betraying the Sandinist cause because it had constantly asked for seats in the Somozist tyrannical congress.

The charge was raised when the Social Christians demanded the appointment of the state council which would govern the country together with the junta. Shortly afterwards, Interior Minister Tomas Borge received Gonzalez and publicly expressed his view that the human rights committee should be dissolved in Nicaragua because the Sandinist government sufficiently guarantees those rights. Apparently Gonzalez had visited Borge to outline the case of a combatant who had recently arrived from Cuba and was supposedly arrested and mistreated by the Sandinist police.

The committee has called a news conference for tomorrow, Thursday, to explain its efforts during the almost 3 months of the Government of National Reconstruction.

The government contends that, save for a few cases which have involuntarily escaped its control, human rights have been strictly enforced in Nicaragua.

PASTORA, ORTEGA ON HUMAN RIGHTS, FREEDOM OF PRESS

Rights of Somozist Prisoners

PA110400 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1930 GMT 9 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 9 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Deputy Government Minister Eden Pastora said today that prisoners in Nicaragua are crowded and hungry, but he promised that Nicaragua will soon have the best prison system in the world.

Pastora, Commander Cero, who carried out the most spectacular operation in the rebellion against Somoza when he took the Managua National Palace on 22 August 1978, admitted today that "prisoners are being held in the worst possible conditions; they are in the same prisons which Somoza built for us." At another moment he said: "In Nicaragua there are no prisons; there are dungeons."

He said that, as soon as possible, the Sandinist leaders want to built what he called "the best prison system in the world." He admitted, however, that this would take 30 million cordobas ($3 million), an important sum for a country like Nicaragua which is confronting extremely urgent problems.

Government Minister Tomas Borge, believed to be one of the most powerful men in Sandinist Nicaragua, revealed some days ago that there were over 5,000 prisoners in Nicaragua. However, now, following the operation called "Sandinist fist" and other arrests in various parts of the country, it is believed that the number of prisoners has increased.

Humberto Ortega, army commander in chief, warned that although an effort is being made to feed the prisoners and improve sanitary conditions in prisons, priority is being given to improving the lives of Nicaraguans at large who also have similar problems. "We are not going to treat prisoners better than the people, especially when these prisoners are responsible for the situation now confronting Nicaragua," Ortega said.

He referred to the Nicaraguan Permanent Committee for Defense of Human Rights and said that "they have no right to criticize prison conditions." He added: "The real human rights committee in Nicaragua is the Nicaraguan people." Ortega explained that during the Somozist period the human rights committee in Nicaragua did not concern itself enough with defending prisoners and revealing the permanent situation of human rights violations taking place at that time.

The abovementioned statements were made today during a news conference held in the newsroom of Somoza's former "bunker" today known as "El Chipote," in memory of the first place where Augusto Cesar Sandino pitched his first camp in the northern Nicaraguan mountains in the 1920's.

While the news conference took place, over 100 relatives and friends of the prisoners lined up a few meters away demanding information about the prisoners. When Humberto Ortega was asked about the over 200 people arrested in Juigalpa, many of whom state that they have never been Somozists, the army commander in chief admitted that "we could have made some mistakes." However, he added immediately: In order to crush the Somozists and the enemies, this kind of measure must be taken.

600 Weapons Confiscated

PA101237 Paris AFP in Spanish 0145 GMT 10 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 9 Oct (AFP)--Some 600 weapons were confiscated from persons who had no right to have them, Humberto Ortega, Sandinist Peoples Army commander in chief, disclosed here today. The weapons were recovered during a search of vehicles over the weekend in every city in the country.

Commander Ortega also referred to a wave of rumors being spread by persons interested in creating unrest in the country. He said that so far there is no proof that the poisoning last Monday of the Sandinist soldiers at Managua's police headquarters was intentional. Ortega admitted the possibility that the poisoning of some 200 soldiers could have been caused by neglect. A man and a woman, who were at the police headquarters selling nacatamales, a local dish made of corn and meat, are being sought.

Ortega did not give any importance to last Friday's shootings, when a group of armed men opened fire on the Colombian Embassy in Managua where many former Somozist officials have taken asylum.

Meanwhile, in Diriamba, 50 km south of Managua, two Sandinist patrols were attacked by armed groups. No casualties were reported.

Ortega confirmed the arrest of four members of the extreme left newspaper EL PUEBLO, whom he explained were arrested for carrying arms without permission. Many members of the extreme left, including Socialist Party President Domingo Vargas, have been arrested in the past few days, accused of being agents of the Somozist dictatorship and informing on the activities of labor organizations.

Newsmen Arrested, Warning Issued

PA101229 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1941 GMT 9 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 9 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Humberto Ortega, commander in chief of the Nicaraguan Army, today warned newsmen that they have the right to be free, but not the right to criticize the process.

At a news conference today in the former Somoza "bunker," Ortega, accompanied by Interior Minister Tomas Borge, Deputy Interior Minister Eden Pastora and Army Chief of Staff Joaquin Cuadra, issued a serious warning to newsmen: "Journalism has the right to be free, but it does not have the right to attack this process, even indirectly," the army chief warned.

For his part, Eden Pastora, the well-known Commander Cero who led the attack on the Managua National Palace in August 1978, criticized a certain type of newsman who neither verifies his information nor consults with the leaders of organizations about it.

He cited the example of a report that appeared today in LA PRENSA to the effect that soldiers at one headquarters were given poisoned tamales by persons who arrived in a taxi to distribute food. Two soldiers died and many others were hospitalized with vomiting, diarrhea and other symptoms of poisoning. Pastora said there is no proof that the tamale poisoning was in itself an attack on the revolution. It could very well have been one more case of food poisoning because of the poor condition of the food.

EL PUEBLO PROTESTS ARREST OF ECONOMIC ADVISER

PA090345 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2216 GMT 8 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 8 OCT (ACAN-EFE)--The newspaper EL PUEBLO today protested the arrest of Marvin Ortega, EL PUEBLO's economic adviser, which was ordered by the "state security" office the previous night. Two members of the security office of the Sandinist People's Army arrested Ortega, a veteran Nicaraguan Marxist-Leninist militant, at the newspaper's offices in this capital.

Ortega is the fourth EL PUEBLO employee to be arrested. The other three people are Editors Guillermo Cortes and Moises Castillo and one of the paper's secretaries.

EL PUEBLO states that Ortega had openly admitted that he is a "Marxist comrade," and that he was pressured and tortured because of his clandestine activities during the Somoza regime. According to the newspaper he culminated his clandestine activities by joining the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

In its Monday issue, EL PUEBLO says that the arrest of its employees and members of the leftist Workers Front "are the result of repressive campaigns against organizations which advocate the deepening of the revolution, the implementation of a popular democratic plan and the march toward socialism."

AFP: EXTREME LEFT SEEKS CONFRONTATION WITH FSLN

PA110244 Paris AFP in Spanish 0130 GMT 11 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 10 Oct (AFP)--Delegates from two extreme leftist delegations demanded an open dialog here today with the Sandinist front to convince it that the bouregeoisie must be immediately beheaded in Nicaragua.

The People's Action Movement (MAP) and the Workers Front said that the Sandinists can no longer postpone a public confrontation with them to define the course of the Nicaraguan revolution. The two organizations criticize the Sandinist government for receiving foreign loans without conditions [as received] as capitalist governments do.

The Sandinist government has accused the two groups, as well as the now defunct Anti-Somozist People's Militias, of attacking military headquarters and robbing banks and businesses to maintain a climate of unrest in the country.

Although these organizations deny that they are continuing to carry out armed actions, confrontations between Sandinist forces and opposition groups continue to occur. Last night Sandinist positions in the city of Masaya, 30 km east of Managua, were harassed.

The MAP and the Workers Front, however, insist that they only want to establish a government of laborers and peasants in Nicaragua. They (?profess) to support a program of government of total elimination of monopolies and large landholdings and state that this was a part of the program of the Sandinist faction known as Prolonged People's War to which present Interior Minister Tomas Borge belonged.

The two groups said that the Sandinists are running a grave risk by failing to behead the bourgeoisie once and for all because, as long as it is not eliminated, it will continue to exploit the worker in a thousand ways.

TROTSKIYITE LABOR LEADERS DEFEND POSITION

PA091811 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 3 Oct 79 p 2 PA

[Letter from union leaders of City of Granada to Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge--date not given]

[Text] Cmdr Tomas Borge, interior minister of the Republic of Nicaragua: We are addressing you as interior minister of the Government of National Reconstruction to express our concern over the growing campaign to discredit us as well-known union leaders of the City of Granada. This campaign includes threats to imprison Companeros Mario Miranda Mejia, Rodrigo Ibarra Pasos, Oscar Neira Cuadra, Fernando Lopez, Bonifacio Miranda, Jose Rene Tamariz, Humberto Gomez, Alfonso Mayorga and other well-known anti-Somozist companeros.

As a result of the recent campaign launched by the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) against the Somozist reactionaries which is needed to guarantee the advance of the process, a campaign has also been unleashed against us because we are Trotskiyite militants and because we are alleged "ultraleftists," enemies of the revolution. In view of all this, we must state the following:

1. We openly state that we are Trotskiyites because we are revolutionary socialists who believe that the solution of social, economic and political problems is the formation of a worker-peasant government.

2. However, we must clarify that we are not ultraleftists. We are aware that the phase that began with the fall of tyrant Somoza is a period in which the poor workers and peasants must learn and experience democratic freedom. In this sense, we are consistent revolutionary democrats, and in view of this we call for unity of the revolutionaries for convening a constituent assembly in which the rural and urban workers will be able to express themselves democratically and to decide the foundations and the economic system on which the country's reconstruction will be based.

3. The campaign of slanders and threats against us must stop immediately. At no time should we be confused with or linked with the Somozist counterrevolutionaries. We must repeat that we support the policy of not granting the least democratic freedom to any Somozist if the people so decide. But we believe all anti-Somozist militants, such as our case, must enjoy broad democratic freedoms and the broadest political rights to promote the development and consolidation of our revolution. We do not support "destabilization" of the revolution; instead, we favor solving the workers' problems for their benefit, which will guarantee the revolution.

In view of our well-known anti-Somozist militance and our struggle for the workers cause, we believe all threats against or imprisonment of the aforementioned companeros divides the revolutionaries and only favors the imperialists reaction.

Hoping that the campaign of slanders and threats will be immediately stopped, the companeros directly affected by that campaign and the companero workers who have expressed solidarity with our concern fraternally greet you. [List of signatures not published]

MARXIST-LENINISTS SCORE REVOLUTION'S 'MISTAKES'

PA091731 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 2 Oct 79 p 2 PA

[S. Garcia article: "Death to Sectarianism"]

[Text] We Marxist-Leninists, consistent revolutionaries, are as a matter of principle enemies of historic lies and of shameful distortions of the true situation because we know that one of the greatest causes of the oppressed is, and will always be, the ideological liberation of mankind and a creative and truthful interpretation of social development.

For this reason the class struggle is also carried out militantly in the ideological field because to be free from oppression and exploitation it is necessary to put an end to prejudice, alienation, brutalizing idealism and everything that represents a mockery of historic truth. Therefore it is not revolutionary to twist facts to try to show something that does not exist. Such behavior not only goes against revolutionary principles, it means lying to the masses to arbitrarily manage them instead of contributing to their ideological liberation.

For this reason we have tried to be faithful to the true historic situation of our revolution because we realize that its errors and contradictions can be neither managed nor solved with unrealistic viewpoints and with vulgar and distorted formulas and so that the true harsh situation does not go one way while we go the other. This is what our materialistic conception has taught us. This is what the proletariat and the revolutionary people of the world have taught us. This is what we will do as long as we are what we are: fighters for the cause of socialism and world revolution.

However, revolutionaries usually make mistakes in this regard also. Whenever they are unable to deal with an historic situation and do not responsibly face a given crossroad in the class struggle, they forget their ideological commitment and instead of truth (the truth that was exiled by the reaction of yesterday) guiding them, they are dominated by the shameful manipulation of facts to justify their errors, because it is not a scientific concept of the world that motivates their actions.

This is occurring in our revolution. Some have been blinded by the victory. Many others are seeing a blurred revolutionary truth and are carrying out abuses and slander campaigns and are distorting our heroic achievements [gesta] to favor group interests, which is not what the people wanted.

A sectarian vanguard is being propped up. Those who are not enemies are being called enemies, while concessions are being made to hypocritical remnants of the bourgeoisie, who are only claiming through opportunism to accept the revolution. Communist revolutionaries are being persecuted indiscriminately, accused of being counterrevolutionaries, because they want a true deepening of the revolution and because they believe people's power can be only the power of the workers and peasants, something that has not been achieved but which we cannot renounce.

How can this possibly be done on behalf of our revolution? How is it possible that some revolutionary leaders can allow this action against the Marxist-Leninists?

How could this possibly be done if those who are now tagging the communists as counterrevolutionaries are the ones who for years struggled along with them against Somozism and shared a clandestine life with them, shared prison and torture and persecution?

These events can provoke only indignation. Those who want to deepen the revolution cannot be called enemies, because revolutionary fighters who demand respect for the people's liberty and respect for those who fell at the barricades fighting Somozism cannot be jailed today, because it is an abuse and a falsehood to accuse those everybody knows fought against Somozism of being Somozists.

An effort is being made to create an inquisition court to act against communists in Nicaragua, to persecute them, to give them police records [hacer fichas] and other unexplainable things. Slander and sectarianism are being used because this is only this way that those who fought alongside the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] in the insurrection can be vilified.

However, the sun of liberty, for which Sandino, the FSLN fighters, the MILPAS fighters, the fighters from other groups, the Workers Front and thousands and thousands of common people died cannot be covered up today to justify errors which distort our emancipation struggle.

Since we are principled revolutionaries and we live for the revolution, in the revolution and with the revolution, we cannot hypocritically hide our philosophy, although we know that many sectarians will continue trying to silence this proletarian voice of struggle that has no reason to exist other than that of being loyal to the common people and to their interests. Besides, we hope the masses that made victory possible and the many revolutionaries who, despite secondary differences, are aware of our honesty and our commitment will be on our side, defending, in spite of any difficulty, the revolutionary truth that will always be the expression of our liberty.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS MEANING OF 'INTERVENED NEIGHBORHOODS'

PA060141 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpt] In a meeting with newsmen, the National Office of Intervened Neighborhoods has said that it is important that everyone knows the real meaning of the word "intervention." Companero Alberto Novoa, director of the office, said intervention of lands means only the government's participation as administrator so that these neighborhoods will be improved with all types of infrastructures.

He added that the persons occupying these lots will continue to pay for them when the office decides on the amounts and the places of payments until further notice.

A group of five companeros are working with the director of the office of intervened neighborhoods in undertaking a census of empty lots, land owned by Somozists or land occupied without authorization. The Sandinist Defense Committees are in charge of undertaking the evaluation to be made in each neighborhood. Local delegates will coordinate with the CDS in the intervention of these neighborhoods.

A total of 247 neighborhoods have been intervened throughout the country.

CDS SEEKS 'BETTER CONTROL OF REVOLUTIONARIES'

PA060013 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Positive (?actions) are being carried out by the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] in the "death to Somozism" campaign. Internal measures have been established to achieve better control of counterrevolutionaries.

These include vigilance, a census to find out who lives in each street and the detection of any suspicious movement by night or day. Each member of the CDS is a watchman for the revolution. The Somozists who still live in our neighborhoods must be denounced because they are potential enemies. In this "death to Somozism" campaign the CDS are not alone; they have the support of all mass organizations such as the Sandinist Workers Central, the Rural Workers Association, the Association of Teachers and others.

Forward, companeros: Let us continue with the "death to Somozism" campaign!

RESIDENTS OF NEIGHBORHOODS TO BE INTERVENED MUST REGISTER

PA062150 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Oct 79 PA

[Text] The National Office of Intervened Neighborhoods notifies the general public, and particularly persons who live in neighborhoods which have not been intervened but which need to be intervened, to go to their Sandinist Defense Committees with documents that will enable this office to undertake the intervention. Our address is: Urban Planning Deputy Ministry, in front of Las Palmas Park.

The march toward reconstruction is not halted!

National Office of Intervened Neighborhoods, Housing Ministry.

2,000 HOUSES OF SOMOZA SUPPORTERS TO BE CONFISCATED

PA081835 Paris AFP in Spanish 1710 GMT 8 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 8 Oct (AFP)--Public Prosecutor Ernesto Castillo announced here today that nearly 2,000 houses owned by members of the former Nicaraguan regime will be confiscated in the next few days.

The public prosecutor said several companies owned by former president Somoza in countries such as Colombia, Panama and Costa Rica are currently being investigated in order to find a way to recover them.

He also said his office has adopted measures for the extradition of General Somoza and his relatives and that the request will be presented at the opportune time.

Castillo disclosed that the persons affected by the decision include Ernesto Fernandez Holman, former president of the Banco de America, one of the country's most important banks. Fernandez Holman fled the country with almost $4 million.

MINISTER WHEELOCK OUTLINES AGRARIAN REFORM PLANS

PA051800 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1502 GMT 5 Oct 79 PA

[By Eduardo Romero]

[Text] Managua, 5 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Minister Cmdr Jaime Wheelock Roman told newsmen today that 1 million manzanas of land consisting of 1,250 confiscated, expropriated or donated estates, are under his administration. He added that this is not the full extent of the holdings of the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute (INRA), which will extend its administrative jurisdiction over up to 6 million manzanas throughout the country. This land is being turned over to peasants.

Wheelock said that in view of the contrasts found in the use of land at the time of the triumph of the revolution, and in pursuit of a permanent and profitable use of this social endowment which is the land, the INRA will thoroughly review the existing land ownership system to eliminate tiny landholdings or large holdings that are idle or poorly worked.

"The reconstruction government has entrusted the important task of production to this institution and, based on state legislation, any agricultural property can be declared necessary for public use and be incorporated into the agrarian reform program," the official said.

Commander Wheelock reiterated that this year, despite the war and physical and economic destruction, the state will become the leading producer of coffee, with the INRA harvesting 200,000 quintals, from which it expects to receive some 400 million cordobas ($40 million).

With the sugar mills confiscated from the Somozists and the "Monterrosa" sugar mill, along with its valuable tracts of land in the western Department of Chinandega, recently donated by the wealthy Lacayo Montealegre family, the government will also become the leading sugar producer.

The INRA also controls a plant which produces alcohol and other byproducts.

Among donations which are being negotiated Minister Wheelock mentioned a large cattle ranch owned by Jesuit priests in Granada Department, in the eastern part of the republic. Commander Wheelock also announced that the INRA will export meat to the United States under the new quota assigned to Nicaragua. The official said that by 1980 the production levels reached by the country in 1978 will be equaled in the areas of rice, tobacco and cotton. Cotton is the nation's main source of revenue. Because of the armed struggle against Somozism, only 55 percent of the traditional area was planted this season, which will result in unemployment for a large number of people who work in the cotton fields and other similar problems, which also affect the cultivation of coffee, which is a cyclical product, by converting these seasonal areas into areas of continuous production by intermittently planting grain and other products.

Regarding bananas, the production and marketing of which is primarily in the hands of a U.S. transnational company, Wheelock said "that situation will also be reviewed."

Wheelock also spoke of training for peasants. He said that an overall improvement of the peasants working conditions, including education, food and wages, will be sought. "He will receive training in dominating nature, production and human relations in order that, in addition to being free from the exploitation of the landowner as during the Somoza administration, he will enter Nicaragua's new history as a true man who is concerned with the fate of other men," Wheelock said.

Commander Wheelock said that under the auspices of the INRA, land ownership will take one of three forms: large-scale production state farms, agrarian or associate units, or peasant production units. The parcels of land scattered in different parts of the country are in that third category.

Commander Wheelock said the revolutionary government's agricultural policies have already been implemented in the extensive, formerly neglected Atlantic coast, where an official committee is identifying specific problems along with the local inhabitants in order to formulate specific programs and actions.

The Nicaraguan agrarian reform minister outlined the "frontera," program which will promote the organization of peasant colonies along the Honduran and Costa Rican borders. All these plans will be limited by the government's fiscal capabilities.

Tracts to Landless Peasants

PA061445 Paris AFP in English 0713 GMT 6 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Managua, Oct 5 (AFP)--Vast tracts of land have been turned over to Nicaraguan peasants since the Sandinist revolutionary government took over from ousted dictator Anastasio Somoza, Agrarian Reform Minister Jaime Wheelock announced here today. In his report, Major Wheelock said more than 700,000 hectares (1,750,000 acres, or over 2,700 square miles) had been distributed to landless peasants. Major Wheelock said the government would not allow land to lie fallow "since there are so many hands ready to work in the fields." But the minister stressed that the government intended to respect the right to private ownership of land.

Major Wheelock said that in view of his country's experience in growing cotton, efforts in coming years would be directed toward boosting that crop. In addition, Nicaragua would seek to grow farm products which are currently imported and would build up agro-business enterprises to transform Nicaraguan natural resources into finished products.

Expropriations, New Peasant Homes

PA100437 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Oct 79 PA

[Text] We have received information regarding the news conference given this afternoon by Cmdr Jaime Wheelock, minister of agrarian reform. Wheelock said that the state will expropriate certain large landholdings in the northern and eastern parts of the country which are not being tilled. He also said that the agrarian reform program is administering more than 1 million manzanas [of land], representing 1,200 estates of various types.

In another part of his conference, Wheelock referred to persons who are carrying out counterrevolutionary activities in rural areas and boycotting agricultural production. He said that a hard line would be taken against them.

Wheelock also announced that 500 peasant houses would be built in various parts of the country. He invited newsmen to participate in volunteer work in rural areas by picking coffee. He said the coffee crops on Institute of Agrarian Reform property are worth 400 million cordobas.

SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICIAL LAUDS RECEIPT OF U.S. AID

PA110151 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Oct 79 PA

[Text] At 1000 today, Saturday, a shipment of 5000 tons of corn arrived in the port of Corinto from the United States. It was donated by AID. The ceremony at which the shipmen was delivered by attended by Lawrence Harrison and Miss Carol (Wayskills) as representatives of AID. Also present was Edgard Macias, deputy minister of social welfare, and Maria Teresa Zambrana of the national committee. Our companera newswoman, (Michelle Castellon), covered this event in the port city of Corinto. She interviewed Deputy Minister Edgard Macias:

[Begin Macias recording] This specific contribution of 5000 tons of corn represents another step forward in relations between the U.S. Government and our country's Government of National Reconstruction. As you know, a government delegation recently returned from a visit with the U.S. President and talks with various sectors of that country to outline the Nicaraguan situation and to establish certain guidelines for improve bilateral relations.

Previously, AID--that is, the U.S. Government--gave us rice,milk and soybean oil. These were later supplemented with a large quantity of milk and, now, this contribution of corn. All of this permits the Ministry of Social Welfare to implement a wide distribution program to sectors of the population which, at this time, have no income due to unemployment.

Therefore, we can say that it is a demonstration of the improved relations between our countries which at certain times have been faced with some misunderstandings, or some special situations. Despite this, it is my opinion that most of the aid which Nicaragua has recently been receiving has come from AID--the U.S. Government. And this is concrete demonstration of that country's interest in establishing relations which we could call "dignified" with our country, in recognizing the Government of National Reconstruction in a real, specific manner, and in cooperating systematically in programs of national reconstruction. [end recording]

VISITING U.S. BUSINESSMEN STUDYING INVESTMENT CLIMATE

PA100103 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Oct 79 PA

[Text] U.S. investors, members of the Council of the Americas, an institution based in New York, began talks today with Nicaraguan authorities to determine the climate for foreign investments in this country.

This morning, the 27-member Council of the Americas delegation met with the government team responsible for national economic affairs. They also met with leaders of the North American Chamber of Commerce and Nicaraguan businessmen. In the afternoon, the investors met with members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. The Council of the Americas includes representatives of over 270 businesses, most of which have important offices in Latin America.

HASSAN, BORGE HEAD DELEGATION TO MEXICO

PA102158 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2034 GMT 10 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 10 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--A Nicaraguan Government delegation left today for Mexico to meet with the leaders of the Institutional Revolutionary Party, Mexico's official party. Moises Hassan, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and Tomas Borge Martinez, government minister, head the Nicaragua delegation which flew to the Mexican capital.

While announcing his visit to Mexico, Commander Borge Martinez told newsmen that the Nicaraguan Government and the Sandinist National Liberation Front support the struggle by the Mexican people to improve their conditions.

GDR AMBASSADOR PROPOSES COOPERATION IN VARIOUS FIELDS

PA060016 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Oct 79 PA

[Text] The GDR has shown great willingness to establish cooperation with the Government of National Reconstruction in its first phase of development. According to the offer of GDR Ambassador Gerhard Korth, assistance can be given in various fields, including mining, textiles, fishing, coffee and education. The GDR could provide technical aid while Nicaragua could have the opportunity to pay in export products such as coffee and cotton. Ambassador Korth said his government is willing to provide technical training to specialized workers if the companero ministers of the Government of National Reconstruction so request it. The ambassador's offer is the result of talks with the GDR foreign minister, who visited Nicaragua a little over 1 week ago.

REPORT ON CARTER 9 OCTOBER PRESS CONFERENCE

FL101131 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Oct 79 FL

[Text] North American President James Carter reaffirmed on Tuesday at a press conference that the agreement on limitation of strategic arms should and must be ratified by the Senate. In his first meeting with newsmen in over 2 and 1/2 months Carter declined to comment on whether the presence of Soviet military personnel in Cuba could affect the possibility of ratifying the SALT II treaty. He said that the treaty should be considered on its own merits.

Referring to the linking of SALT II with the demand by some senators to increase military spending, the President stated that spending will increase by 3 percent and even more if necessary. He also announced that the offer made by Soviet Chairman Leonid Brezhnev to reduce the number of troops stationed in Europe is being analyzed by the United States and its NATO allies.

In another area, he believed inflation to be the number one problem of the nation but he blamed the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries--OPEC--for the growing cost of living in the United States. At the same time Carter defended the Federal Reserve Board decision to increase the interest rate and he expressed his intention of continuing his present policy in the economic field.

In response to electoral questions the President declined to say if he was considering facing Senator Edward Kennedy in case they were both candidates for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination in 1980.

Since the beginning of his administration the President has held monthly press conferences until this past summer when opinion polls showed him to have a low popular rating.

SITUATION IN GUATEMALA, U.S. VIEW DISCUSSED

FL110256 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Oct 79 FL

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] On 11 September last Viron P. Vaky, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs of the U.S. Government, submitted a report to the Foreign Relations Committee of the North American House of Representatives on the situation in Central America. Referring to Guatemala, Vaky said in his report: Neither peasants nor workers have benefited in proportion to the growth of the agricultural and industrial sectors. The immense poverty and the great need for an agrarian reform probably are the factors contributing the most to instability and political violence.

In closing his report Vaky stated: Guatemala suffers from a socioeconomic imbalance and polarizations similar to those of its neighbors, but its conflicts have not yet reached th degree of intensity they have in El Salvador. What is occurring in Central America is of great concern to Washington. They are mainly worried by the revolutionary hurricane that overthrew Somoza in Nicaragua and is now threatening Col Carlos Humberto Romero in El Salvador and Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia in Guatemala.

More than 4,000 persons have been murdered in Guatemala during the past 15 months by a genocidal regime in which crime is the order of the day. Guatemala has an area of 108,889 square km and 6.5 million inhabitants, of which 60 percent are Indians. Illiteracy and the child mortality rate are very high in Guatemala. Unemployment is extremely high. Guatemala's foreign debt surpasses the $500 million level and the rather small national industry is controlled by North American enterprises.

The (Exnival) consortium, which was established by the International Nickel Corporation and the (Han Namin), two U.S. companies, controls one of the largest nickel mines in the world, whose exploitation represents a profit of hundreds of millions of dollars annually in exchange for the 12 millions it pays to the Guatemalan regime.

The present military regime headed by Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia assumed the presidency as a result of fraudulent elections held in 1978, in which 63 percent of the population abstained from voting at the urging of leftist organizations. In May 1978, soon after assuming power, the Romeo Lucas regime unleashed the most brutal repression, ordering the slaughter of 100 (Qiche) Indians, 25 of whom were women and children. The (Zuiche) Indians had gone to the city of (Panzos) in the northern part of the country to meet with local authorities and discuss their claim to land they had cultivated for several generations. The military ambushed and murdered them and later buried their remains in common graves.

Since 1954 when the United States used the CIA to overthrow the constitutional government of Jacobo Arbenz, who had faced up to the United Fruit [Company], nationalizing its land and using it to start an agrarian reform program, Guatemala has been governed by military regimes which in the past 23 years have murdered more than 27,000 persons and kidnaped another 15,000 who have disappeared forever. In addition to the terror unleashed by the military, numerous gangs of murderers have been operating at will throughout the country as well as death squadrons and organizations such as the White Hand which have official protection in their criminal activities.

Guerrilla combatants, opposition political leaders, labor and student leaders, journalists, attorneys and members of the clergy as well as hundreds of peasants are the victims of this brutal regime which is in power in Guatemala. Last year more than 500 corpses were found, 200 of which had been tortured. Charges have been made of secret cemeteries and collective graves.

Recently the Guatemalan Labor Party [PGT] called for the unity of all forces struggling against the military dictatorship to establish a broad front. The PGT demands respect for human rights, and end to the electoral farce, disappearance of terrorist gangs and withdrawal from the country of the Central American Defense Council--CONDECA. It is normal that all these things be of great concern to the U.S. Government which is trying by all means possible to avoid the emergence in Central America of governments truly independent from its domination and free from its exploitation. But times have changed and that revolutionary hurricane which we mentioned is blowing stronger and stronger. This, of course, does not please the Washington administration.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

FL110424 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0350 GMT 11 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Frigyes Puja, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, arrived in our country a few hours ago on an official visit in response to an invitation of Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. The Hungarian minister was received at the airport by Rene Anillo Capote, Cuba's foreign minister ad interim, vice ministers and other officials of the Foreign Ministry.

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION--An Ethiopian delegation headed by Dr Alemu Abebe, mayor of Addis Ababa and leader of the Kebeles, held a meeting in Santiago de Cuba with Angel Albarellos, second secretary of the PCC in Santiago de Cuba Province. Albarellos explained the socioeconomic characteristics of Santiago de Cuba Province, the educational and health developments and its main products, and he pointed out the support work done by the CDR in various tasks. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0234 GMT 4 Oct 79 FL]

ARMED FORCES COMBATANTS DECORATED--A large group of army chiefs, officers, sergeants and soldiers of the regular and reserve units of the eastern region were decorated today for their outstanding internationalist participation in support of the Ethiopian people's struggle against the Somali invaders. The medals, which were awarded by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of Ethiopia's Provisional Military Administrative Council, were presented during a ceremony held at El Cacahual Mausoleum. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 10 Oct 79 FL]

WORK SCHEDULE CHANGE--Beginning on 15 October Havana City public administration centers and entities will begin their working day at 0830 (1230 GMT) and end at 1730 (2130 GMT). The fundamental objective of this measure is to achieve a noticeable decrease in the demand for transportation, especially at peak hours, which now occurs at work centers at the beginning and end of the work day. This 1/2 hour change for the public administration workers will permit the elimination of the peak which occurs at present. The system will make it possible for the same number of buses to transport passengers more quickly and reduce waiting time at times of greatest demand. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1411 GMT 9 Oct 79 FL]

NEW VILLA CLARA COOPERATIVE--The establishment of the new agricultural-livestock production cooperative called "Juan Francisco Aros" in Cienfuentes Municipality raises the number of collectives of this type in Villa Clara to 89. By the end of the year the National Association of Small Farmers--ANAP--plans to establish an additional 52 in the province. This group is basically devoted to growing sugarcane. It has a total area of 10.3 caballerias of land. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1414 GMT 9 Oct 79 FL]

MATANZAS AGRICULTURAL MEETING--Spokesmen for the Livestock-Agricultural Workers National Trade Union have met in Matanzas City with Julian Rizo, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in Matanzas Province, on the occasion of the activities marking the Day of the Livestock-Agricultural Worker. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 3 Oct 79 FL]

CUBAN DELEGATION ABROAD--The members of a Cuban delegation composed of officials of the People's Government and headed by Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of Havana City's People's Government Provincial Assembly, were declared guests of honor by (Hernando Duran Dussen), mayor of the Colombian capital of Bogota, who presented to them the key to the city. Fernandez Mell expressed gratitude for the honor bestowed on the delegation and noted the fraternal ties uniting the Cuban and Colombian peoples. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 3 Oct 79 FL]

GDR ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION--Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Armando Hart, members of the PCC Politburo, last night attended a reception held on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the GDR which was hosted by Harry Spindler, ambassador to Cuba, at his residence. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Oct 79 FL]

MALAGASY MINISTER RECEIVED--Jose R. Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and member of the party Central Committee, has received a Republic of Madagascar delegation led by Remi Tiandraza, minister of population and social affairs of that fraternal republic. Matters of common interest to the two countries within the scope of responsibility of the two leaders were discussed at the meeting. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Sep 79 FL]

VISITING QUITO MAYOR--Luis Mendez Morejon, vice president of the Executive Committee of the Havana City People's Government has received Alvaro Perez Intriago, mayor of Quito, Ecuador, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the Havana City government. Mendez Morejon presented the keys to the city to the distinguished visitor and briefed him on our country's institutionalization process, election of delegates to municipal governments and other aspects concerning development of the city. The Quito mayor said his visit to the Cuban capital is a magnificent experience. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1906 GMT 6 Oct 79 FL]

ENVOY TO GRENADA--New Cuban Ambassador to Grenada Julian Torres Rizo has presented his credentials to Paul Scoon, governor general of that island. Earlier, the new Cuban representative exchanged views with Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop to whom Torres Rizo paid a courtesy visit. The two countries established diplomatic relations on 13 April 1979, exactly 1 month after the triumph of the popular insurrection against the Eric Gairy regime. Since that date Torres Rizo had been charge d'affaires in the Grenadian capital. Cooperation between Cuba and Grenada covers the areas of public health, fisheries and hydraulic resources. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2015 GMT 3 Oct 79 FL]

GUINEA-BISSAU ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS--Blas Roca Calderio, president of the People's Government National Assembly and vice president of the Council of State, has received in solemn ceremony His Excellency Honorio Gomez de Fonseca who presented his credentials accrediting him as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Oct 79 FL]

NONALINED TV FESTIVAL--Belgrade--Cuba has been elected vice president of the international committee of the nonalined countries first television festival which is meeting in Hercegnovi, in the Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1128 GMT 7 Oct 79 FL]

BAHAMAS

NEW PARTY ATTACKS GOVERNMENT OVER U.S. BASES

FL051429 Nassau TRIBUNE in English 2 Oct 79 p 1 FL

[Text] The United Brotherhood Movement (UBM) today attacked government for its "inability, non-interest, and neglect," in completing an agreement for the lease of U.S. naval base properties on the Family Islands.

Leader of the newly formed political party, Charles McPhee, pointed out that negotiations between the Bahamas and U.S. Government have been going on since 1973. The prime minister, he said, "was put there to do the people's business, but it appears that the only thing they (government) are interested in is their fat salaries and political contributions."

The party has drawn up a series of terms that they would like to see included in the lease agreement:

The U.S. Government provide educational equipment to the Bahamas Government, from pre-school equipment to college level material; building materials, to build modern schools and low cost houses; supply educational and medical experts to assist and train Bahamians in those professions; supply medicine and medical equipment to the hospital and Family Island clinics; heavy equipment, such as tractors, trucks, cranes and payloaders, to assist in the development of the Family Islands; and that the agreement be retroactive to July 10, 1973.

JAMAICA

SEAGA SAYS PNP ATTACK PART OF 'CUBAN DESIGN'

FL051510 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 2 Oct 79 pp 1, 16 FL

[Excerpts] A charge that the ruling People's National Party's attack on the GLEANER, opposition leader Mr Edward Seaga, the Jamaica Labour Party and the United States of America, was part of a "Cuban design" and that Cubans were linked with the PNP in attacking all four, has been made by Mr Seaga.

Addressing the large crowd of some 45,000 cheering, bell-ringing JLP supporters, who turned out at the rally held by the party at south parade on Sunday night, Mr Seaga said the PNP was planning to "deliberately attack the GLEANER in order to get rid of the GLEANER." Mr Seaga said the JLP had no quarrel with the Government of Cuba; nor was it against the Cuban revolution. "What Castro wants to do with the Cubans in Cuba is his business. What we object to is the interference in this island's affairs by the Cuban Government."

Impertinent

He said that when the Cuban ambassador, Mr Ulises Estrada, comes here and is impertinent to the people of Jamaica "somebody has to stand up for Jamaica."

A member of the Cuban Communist Party, a Mr Hodge, had attacked him, personally, at a conference in Guyana, said Mr Seaga, and although he had written to the Cuban Government seeking to find out whether the views he expressed were those of the Cuban Government, no reply had been forthcoming.

The new Cuban ambassador had, within his first few weeks in office "declared war on the Jamaican people", said Mr Seaga, who added that he could only conclude that "the man who spoke in Guyana" was expressing his government's views. He then said:

"We must understand that the presence of Estrada here is to be Manley's boss, to be Manley's tutor, to direct Manley how to conduct affairs in Jamaica."

Jamaicans should know that Mr Estrada was Cuba's chief spy in Jamaica. "He was the man who was responsible for that part of the Cuban Communist Party which deals with those people in the Caribbean who plan revolution." He was a master spy, said Mr Seaga, "a man who has been trained in guerilla warfare."

The opposition leader said that during the state of emergency in 1976, "one of the men who advised the PNP government was Estrada." He said that when the state of emergency was declared, Mr Estrada flew out from Cuba on the same day "to be here to advise Manley on what steps to take."

Guns to Home Guards

He said that in its interference in Jamaica's affairs, the Cuban Government had been giving guns to "home guards to shoot Jamaicans." Cubans were training Jamaican boys as young communists to send them back here to go out into the countryside to propagandize and to win people over to communism. Cubans were training Jamaican police to spy against the Jamaica Labour Party and, during the last election, Cuba sent substantial quantities of food supplies here to try to bribe PNP supporters to vote for the party.

Mr Seaga said that, as long as the JLP was alive, it would protest against such happenings.

It had become clear, said Mr Seaga, that the PNP was now facing a dilemma "because the electoral reform will make it much more difficult for him to manipulate the voting system in the future: And they realize that they will have to find another strategy to deal with the JLP. And they realize, too, that the JLP commands more popularity in the country than they do.

For this reason, the PNP had adopted a strategy, and that strategy was "not to provide for the care and welfare of the people in the country, but to create warfare--to attack the GLEANER, to attack me, personally, to attack the Jamaica Labour Party and to attack the USA."

In the attack on him, the PNP was hoping that by "chopping off the head, everything else will go." On that premise, they had also proceeded to attack the JLP.

Farm Workers

So far as the PNP's attack on the United States was concerned, said Mr Seaga, he hoped that the U.S. did not listen, for he shuddered to think what would happen to Jamaica if that country put an end to the farm workers programme, sent home the Jamaican workers in Guantanamo Bay, if American tourists stopped coming here, if the assistance to the school-feeding programme was cut and if aid assistance stopped.

Speaking of what he said was the PNP's plan to create warfare, the opposition leader said that if the PNP thought it would be able to manipulate the election coming up, they were mistaken. He had heard certain statements that if Labourites went out on the streets, the PNP were going to confront them. He then urged his hearers:

"Let me tell you this: Go back to your homes, prepare yourselves for when the time comes, when you get the signal from the JLP to demonstrate. And if you can't demonstrate, block off the area where you live."

In advising the JLP supporters, Mr. Seaga said JLP demonstrations were peaceful, adding, "and if you try to interfere with them, we are going to demonstrate not only at Trafalgar Road, but in all areas of the island." He then proceeded to name the various points in all 14 parishes at which Labourites would demonstrate.

He said JLP supporters would express themselves, and if they could not do so, they would demonstrate "to bring this PNP government down to its knees."

Earlier, Mr. Seaga spoke of the closure of the Kingston Public Hospital by the PNP Government; of the government's failure to provide desks and benches in schools; of its failure to repair flood damaged roads and to provide other vital services to the country.

He said that while government could find money to support the JBC [Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation] and to finance its propaganda services, it could not find money to provide hospital services and to provide basic needs in those institutions.

Instead of paying attention to the country's needs, the Cabinet, led by the prime minister, demonstrated in front of the GLEANER last week, because the government "was now assailing the last area of freedom in this country--the press." He challenged the government to dare to touch the GLEANER, adding, "if they're so bad, why talk about 'next time' why not this time?"

He warned that next year economic conditions were going to be worse and the following year, too, because parochial elections were due to be held next year and the government was likely to spend more money on propaganda and less money would be available for hospitals, schools, food, roads and other vital things.

As Mr. Seaga concluded, he was loudly cheered by the bell-ringing enthusiastic crowd of supporters.

PNP, GLEANER BOARD TO MEET 11 OCTOBER

FL101247 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The president of the PNP [People's National Party] and the prime minister, Michael Manley, has said it is out of the question for him to take part in tomorrow's meeting between the PNP and the board of the GLEANER Company. Mr Manley was responding to a suggestion by the company that he participate in the meeting. Mr. Manley said the executive of the PNP had carefully chosen representatives who had been well briefed by the party leadership on the matters to be raised in the talks. He said he would await the report of the meeting.

Ten members are on the PNP team which includes party Chairman Dudley Thompson, party General Secretary D.K. Duncan, representatives of the party executive--Hugh Small, General Secretary of the PNPYO [People's National Party Youth Organization] (Sheldon Mac Donald), Chairman of the party's Policy Committee Arnold Bertram, and four members of the National Executive Committee--Keble Munn, Carlyle Dunkley, Jack Stephenson, and (Wesley Berkley) [number of members as heard]. The meeting was arranged in the wake of attacks by the GLEANER on the PNP and inaccurate articles relating to Prime Minister Manley.

ST KITTS

ST KITTS PREMIER CHARGES OPPOSITION-ANGUILLA PLOT

FL101809 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 10 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The premier of St Kitts, Mr Lee Moore, has charged that the opposition People's Action Movement is plotting to overthrow his government with the aid of the breakaway island of Anguilla. Mr Moore made the announcement last night at a specially-called public meeting. Basing his charges on what he termed reliable information, Premier Moore said Anguillans had already arrived in St Kitts, including some of those involved in the 1967 coup attempt in St Kitts. That secessionist move [words indistinct] square-mile Anguilla breaking off from St Kitts-Nevis. Anguilla is now administered by [word indistinct]. Mr Moore called on the people of St Kitts to be watchful and vigilant and to stand ready to defend their country. He alleged [words indistinct] in arms, and he (?quoted) newspapers reports that arms were being smuggled into St Kitts from Guadeloupe. However, he declared, the administration was now fully prepared and would not be taken by surprise.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

PRIME MINISTER WILLIAMS TOLD TO LEAD OR RETIRE

FL092345 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 5 Oct 79 p 7 FL

[Excerpts] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 4 Oct (CANA)--A powerful movement has emerged in Trinidad and Tobago pledged either to remove Prime Minister Dr Eric Williams or urge him on to reassert a leadership which, members say, is lacking in the country.

The movement, based on the 12000-strong National Land Tenants Association (NLTA), is being backed by a big following from the ruling People's National Movement (PNM), according to former attorney-general, Karl Hudson-Phillips.

Mr Hudson-Phillips told CANA yesterday that at a special executive meeting of the NLTA the view was expressed that Trinidad and Tobago was facing a crisis "in conscience as far as Dr Williams was concerned. He added: "It was generally recognised that he (Dr Williams) has served well, but it was also generally felt that his time had come.

"The problem was: how to remove or replace him without disgracing him or embarrassing him and without upsetting the stability of the country," he said.

The two major parties in opposition to the PNM are the split United Labour Front (ULF) which holds 10 seats in the 36-member House of Representatives and the Democratic Action Congress (DAC). The other seat is held by former PNM cabinet minister, Hector McClean who is not an independent.

Mr Hudson-Phillips said that at Tuesday night's executive meeting of the NLTA, members condemned Dr Williams' announcement that he was taking a back seat, allowing members of the cabinet collectively to take decisions with him interfering only in grave cases of mismanagement or inefficiency.

The senior legal adviser to the NLTA said the NLTA was of the view that a lot of the existing political groups and parties in the country, as well as trade unions and the churches, had failed the country by not using whatever mandate they had from the people to insist "on positive leadership in all areas of the government."

He declared: "There is a lack of leadership in the country for which the prime minister must take full responsibility.

"Any person who retains all the power to himself will get applause for the good things done, but he must also take the blame for what is not done," he added.

Mr Hudson-Phillips likened Dr Williams' role as prime minister to "...bowler, batsman, wicketkeeper, long-stop and umpire" in a cricket game.

The former attorney-general who attended the PNM convention last weekend as a delegate from his constituency, said the NLTA would be holding mass meetings soon throughout the country to take the issue to the people.

"I am a member of the People's National Movement and I have no intention of leaving the party," he declared.

Asked whether the NLTA was considering forming a political party, Mr Hudson-Phillips said that issue was not discussed. He disclosed that the organisation was in the process of re-drafting its constitution on "a broader basis" to suit the needs of the nation.

INTER-AMERICAN

STROESSNER, VIDELA TO MEET IN SALTA 28 OCTOBER

PY110042 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2048 GMT 10 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Asuncion, 10 Oct (LATIN)--Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner and Argentine President Jorge Videla will meet in Salta on Sunday, 28 October, within the framework of the Argentine Northwestern International Fair (FERINOA), government sources reported today.

Although no information about the details of the meeting has been released to the press, it has been reported that Stroessner will arrive in the morning and will return to Paraguay that night.

The government report indicated that the presidents will discuss bilateral issues such as trade and industrial integration. It has also been reported that the two presidents will also discuss the construction of the Yacyreta and Corpus hydroelectric dams.

ANDEAN PACT MEETS ON FOREIGN TRADE IN LA PAZ

PY091437 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0352 GMT 9 Oct 79 PY

[Text] A high-level mission of the Cartagena Accord and delegations from Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru will participate in the meeting of the Foreign Trade Council of the Andean Subregion which will open today in La Paz in order to establish the bases for the new foreign trade policy. The Cartagena Accord mission, presided over by Jose de la Puente Radbill, has come to participate in the studies aimed at the "reshuffling" of the plan to help Bolivia. The main issue of the meeting will be the foreign common tariff, which is viewed as "the most important mechanism" within the area and whose political meaning has given rise to a number of interpretations from the very beginning of the Cartagena Accord.

GUYANA

OPPOSITION NEWSPAPER MIRROR DENIED NEWSPRINT

FL071831 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 7 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Guyana's Deputy Prime Minister Ptolomey Reed says the opposition MIRROR newspaper will have to remain without newsprint until the Guyana economy improves. Dr. Reed has also ruled out the possibility of government granting permission to the MIRROR to import 5 tons of newsprint [word indistinct] to it by members of the Caribbean Publishing and Broadcasting Association, the CPBA. The MIRROR is the organ of the opposition People's Progressive Party. It has stopped regular publication since the end of August because of lack of newsprint. The MIRROR says that apart from refusing to allow it to import newsprint the Guyana Government has also refused to direct its state-owned CHRONICLE newspaper to make supplies available for purchase.